VOL. VII.

TERMS.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. [COPYRIGHT SECURED BY THE AUTHOR.] MARK SUTHERLAND: .

POWER AND PRINCIPLE.

BY EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

CHAP. IV-Continued.

An hour after the end of this conversation

Mark Sutherland was seated in the library, impatiently waiting the entrance of his uncle, with whom he had at last succeeded in ap-

in turn, and finally went to the door to listen, and reached it just as it was swung open in his face, and old Clement Sutherland entered. The planter walked to the centre of the room,

and threw himself into his leather-covered chair at his writing-table, saying, in a curt

"Well, sir, what is your business with me?"

either by lecturers, ad speechwork with be done, of money avery Sores ago. A free Soil lection, if a country secondary in general education! The friends and advocates will anon be honored, when the "peculiar institutions" of the State shall be multiplied by means of their enterprise and perseverance! means of their enterprise and perseverance

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Then the young man commenced to relate the history of his life and experiences for the last preceding three months; he told how he had been induced to attend the Anti-Slavery PAPER FOR THE FIRESIDE THE YANKEE BLADE, meetings, first merely in the spirit of bravado; how, in hearing the subject freely and ably discussed, the truth had forced an entrance ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1841. GREAT IMPROVEMENTS. New Head! New Type! New Contributors: Here Clement Sutherland wheeled his chair

THIS Literary and Family Journal, having ment with the most brilliant success during the last eleven years, the publisher is determined to span neither pains nor expense to render it worthy of still higher encomiums. Among the prominent feature, during the year 1853, will be a series of around, so that his back was presented to the light and his face cast into deep shadow, and from this instant to the end of the conversation Mark Sutherland could not watch the expression of his countenance to judge his mental Powerfully-Written and Deeply-Interesting But he went on to relate how long and

Powerfully-Written and Deeply-Interesting Stories, to preside the preside tweholders, Christians is, while it the comtate the contate the stoutly he had struggled against the truth; how at last it had overcome him; how his pride, his selfishness, his interests, his passions and affections—all had yielded, or must yield in any conflict between them and his convictions of duty. It would have softened a heart least head and act of the hart that of Comments and the search and act of the head of the search and the sear less hardened and selfish than that of Clement Sutherland, to have heard the youth speak of his severe moral conflicts; but the planter only FOUR SPLENDID NOVELLETTES

"To free every negro on my plantation, and at my own expense to send every one, who is willing to go, to Liberia."

A scornful, most insulting laugh was the only

A scornful, most insuling laugh was the only comment of the planter.

"Perhaps many, even among philanthropists, would consider that all the claims of justice were satisfied by emancipating the negroes; but when I remember that I have been brought up in the enjoyment of every advantage and luxury of wealth, and educated in the most costly and even extravagant manner, and all at the sole expense of these poor creatures, who have at most only food and raiment and humble shelter in recompense for their labor, I feel as

if the account were not balanced between us until, after freeing them, I had done all in my power to place them in a situation of happier circumstances for their present, and more hope-ful probabilities for their future, lives." The young man here paused, and, as the planter did not answer, silence ensued between

planter did not answer, silence ensued between them for several minutes, during which the latter passed his hand slowly back and forth over his grizzly-bearded chin. At length Mark Sutherland said, in a troubled voice— "I do not wish to conceal from you, sir, the fact that my greatest trial in this affair has been connected with the thought of India." Again he paused for a reply or a comment. But the planter only caressed his bristling

the deep shadow. The youth spoke again :

"It has been a subject of deep regret and anxiety to me, to feel that I can no longer hope to offer India a fortune or a position equal to her just expectations. For myself, I have no doubts or fears for the future. I feel within me a power to struggle and to conquer. I feel assured that within a very few years my position will be a higher one than it is now, or than it would be were I to retain my present uorighteous wealth. I believe that my India will have no cause to blush for her husband, or you for your son-in-law."
Still the old man did not make a single re-

mark, and so deep remained his face in the shadow, that the youth could not read his thoughts. It was rather trying to continue speaking under these circumstances; but there was no alternative. He concluded by saying was no alternative. He concluded by saying—

"Although I have long enjoyed the pleasure of your approbation in my addresses to your daughter—my own dear cousin—I thought it proper to take the very earliest opportunity of informing you of my purposes, and the consequent change they must make in my fortune and circumstances. And now, sir, I have told you all, and I wait in much anxiety to hear what you have to say."

"What do you wish me to say?" drily inquired the planter.

quired the planter.
"Just what is on your mind, my uncle."

"Humph! this is rather sudden, sir. It is true, that a few words dropped by Mr. Bolling, and unexpectedly overheard by myself, in some degree prepared me for the strange communication you have just made. Still, it is sudden, sir! It is sudden! What, may I inquire, did you expect me to say? How did you anticipate that I shall a say?

Mark Sutherland hesitated to reply, but got up and walked the floor in an exceedingly manner.

A grim smile sat upon the face of the plant-

the same ghastly, ironical smile; "you were tright—I shall not interfere. Having once sanctioned your addresses to my daughter, I shall not now oppose them. Miss Sutherland is of age. I refer you solely to her. If, under the new aspect of affairs, she is willing that this engagement between you and herself shall is stand, and that the preparations for marriage

proceed, I shall throw no obstacles in your way. Nay, further, sir, that in that case, the marriage shall be conducted precisely as, under other circumstances, it was planned—that is, in all things befitting the social position of myself and my sole daughter. Our interview is at an and I believe? The National Era is Published Weekly, on jerenth Street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall.

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G. Bailey, Washington, D. C. an end, I believe?"

The words of Clement Sutherland would have called forth from his nephew the warmest emotions and expressions of gratitude, but that the bitter ironical tone and grim sardonic smile that accompanied them, more than neu-tralized their good effect, and sent a pang of terrible foreboding through the heart of the

young man.
"Pardon me, sir," he said, laying his hand gently and respectfully upon the arm of his uncle, as the latter was rising to leave the li-

brary. "Do I understand you to say that you "You will please to understand me to say, sir, that I refer you to my daughter, Miss Sutherland, and that I shall endorse her decision,

whatever that may be. Excuse me, sir-goo

And Clement Sutherland, coldly bowing, left Mark Sutherland walked up and down the floor in great disturbance of mind, and then at last he seized his hat and hurried from the with whom he had at last succeeded in appointing an interview. He was anxious, restless, and unable to occupy himself with anything, during the few moments which seemed ages before the planter should enter. He tumbled over the books, rumpled the papers, shifted his position many times, started up and paced the floor, looked out of all the windows to turn and finally want to the door to listen

Chambre-de-Toilette et le Trousseau

'Tis a proud chamber and a rich,
A chamber fair and cold;
Filled with the world's most costly things,
Of precious stones and gold;
Of laces, silks, and jewelry,
And all that's bought and sold.
Howitt. "Rosalie! what is it you are poring over. "Well, sir, what is your business with me?"
Startled by the unusual sternness of his manner, Mark Sutherland turned and looked at him inquiringly. The planter's countenance wore an aspect of severity that at once told his nephew that from some cause or by some means he had been led to suspect the nature of the communication the latter was about to make him.

"Rosalle: what is it you are poring over, now? Good Heaven! Moore's Sacred Melodies! Now, my love, that is not the food for you to be feeding your rich fancies upon! Plague take the books! I could find it in my heart to throw every one I find into the fire! Come, throw aside that blazée sentimentalist, and come with me into Miss Sutherland's room, and try to interest vonreelf a little in

room, and try to interest yourself a little in healthful external life. Miss Sutherland Will you oblige me, sir, by opening your boxes have just arrived from Paris, via New Orleans; they have been carried up into her business at once, as my time is somewhat valuable?" said Clement Sutherland, looking at his dressing-room; and by this time, I suppose, the men have opened them, and carried off all the The young man bowed, drew a chair to the rubbish of nails, and bands, and outside boxes, opposite side of the table, took a seat, excused himself, and deprecated his uncle's displeasure for the painful subject he was about to intro-

rubbish of nais, and sads, and outside boxes, and we have only to go and help to set the beautiful things at full liberty."

This was addressed by Mrs. Vivian to her step-daughter, when, on entering the chamber of the latter, she found the young invalid reclining upon a couch, and reading, as usual.

The fair child closed her book, and smiling Here Clement Sutherland waved his hand impatiently, begging that he would cut his ingently, arose, and passed her arm through that of her step-mother. And they left the chamber, crossed the hall, opened an opposite door and entered the dressing-room of Miss Suther

A scene of splendid chaos met their view.

Most of the boxes had been unpacked and taken away, and their brilliant contents littered ottomans, psyches, and even chairs, couches, ottomans, psyches, and even the carpet. And the favored mistress of all this wealth sat in the midst of the resplendent confusion, with an air of extreme languor and indifference. At her feet sat her beautiful handmaiden, Oriole, with a box of white satin slippers by her side, and her mistress's small foot in her lap, fitting the fairy shoes. By her side stood her woman, Meda, holding a box of white kid gloves, from which she continued to hand out pair after pair to the young lady who would draw one half upon her fingers, and then draw it off and let it fall, and drop her hand upon her lap with a look of extreme fa-tigue, as if the exertion had really been too much for her, and say, languidly— "There, take them away; they are all too

and all number fours—your number-really beautiful gloves."

"But I am so tired-it is such a bore. Oriole cease tormenting my feet, and take away those "How can you call them odious—the beau-ties?" said Mrs. Vivian, stooping down, and

taking up a pair.

And Oriole herself echoed the question with her eyes, as she fondled her mistress's beautiful

foot, in its case of white s and light as a snow-flake. its case of white satin, soft and white "Oriole, did I tell you to let my foot alone Meda, clear away all this chaos from around

Rosalie, my love, reach me the vina "Can I also do anything to serve

asked Mrs. Vivian, mischievously.
"Yes, dear Valeria; just see that they ha the dresses up, and put away the cases and things, while I close my eyes upon this glare and rest."
Mrs. Vivian arched her eyebrows, and did s

she was bid, examining at her leisure the mag nificent trousseau, as it was detailed off unde her eye into various wardrobes and bureaus Only once she interrupted the repose of Miss Sutherland, to ask her if the wedding-dress had come.
"Meda, tell Mrs. Vivian about it," said the

languid beauty, scarcely lifting her long

lashes.

And the waiting-woman respectfully telegraphed the lady, and preceded her into the adjoining chamber, where upon the bed was laid the magnificent bridal costume of white brocaded satin, the superb veil of Honiton lace, and the beautiful chaplet of orange flowers. Mrs. Vivian beckened Rosalie, and when the child stood by her side they examined it together, and the mother tried to make the daughter understand how elegant, how costly, now recherché, was this costume.

"And to think," she said, "that India

"And to think," she said, "that India is so indifferent about a trousseau that would have turned my head when I was a girl. I don't believe it is indifference, either; I believe it is candle, and resumed the reading. "Well if you will read," she continued, with some as-

ferent to all this. There is something troubles her. She was not resting when she sat so still. saw her lips tremble and her eyelids quiver. Mrs. Vivian cast a scrutinizing glance at the girl, thinking, "How is it that in some things she is observant?" But Rosalie, almost unconsciously, was repeating to herself the refrain of the song she had been reading:

"All that's bright must fade,
The brightest still the fleetest;
All that's sweet was made
But to be lost when sweetest." "Rosalie, have done with that sentimen

melancholy; it disturbs me; and it is untrue besides. The best things are most enduring And it is all nonsense, besides, to suppose anything more serious than indolence troubles India. And now, my dear, do you know the programme of these bridal festivities and tour, we arranged it yesterday?"
"No," said the young girl, trying to be in

terested.

Mrs. Vivian dropped herself into an easy chair at the side of the bed, and Rose sank upon the cushion at her feet, and laid her head in the lady's lap; and while Valeria ran her fingers caressingly through the soft ringlets of the child, she said—

A grim smile sat upon the face of the planter. At last he said—

"You doubtless, and with much justice, expected me to withdraw my consent to the marriage of yourself and my daughter. Did you not! Reply, if you please."

"Sir—my dear uncle!" said Mark, coming forward again, "I had my doubts and misgivings about that. It would have been unjust to you to have seriously entertained them; and it would be unjust to myself to say that I did so."

"You were right, sir!" said the planter, with the same ghastly, ironical smile; "you were right—I shall not interfere. Having once sanctioned your addresses to my daughter. I think you strong enough to bear the fatigue of a Northern journey, or the crowd and bustle of a watering-place."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE NAME OF VALUE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1853.

of her dreams: A little white cottage, with blue morning-glories all over the porch; trumpet flowers and sweet briers veiling the windows; a cool, deep well at the door; herself making the tea there, and sometimes parting away the vines, to see, across the fields, if Willard was coming from his work. For in this dream Willard was but a farmer, looking and talking just as he did when they parted, and not a man of books and leisure; for she could not fancy of books and leisure; for she could not a mar of books and leisure; for she could not fancy how anything could change him—she knew she did not wish him to be different. Sometimes she amused herself by fancies of what would be in the next letter; for she so soon grew fa-miliar with the contents of the first one, that miliar with the contents of the first one, that there was no need to remove it any more from the lid of the Bible. At length the time of an expected letter came round again; and now

neath her feet as she walked, nor the bitter air as it blew against her face and bosom; she as it blew against her face and bosom; she walked fast, and was soon at the end of her little journey. About the red-hot stove were gathered a dozen men, chewing and smoking, and debating their little interests in tones as long and kind letter, telling all the little news, and concluded by saying—"You will be glad to hear from me, I know, though you have not written as you promised."

Credulous, hopeful child! she had quite forgotten the commonplace and familiar way in concert with any engineers or other persons. Credulous, hopeful child! she had quite forming delf and gay prints that adorned the
shelves, she made her way to the post office,
and received a letter. Of course, it was from
Willard, and she retired without so much as
glancing at it; nor did she do so till she was
the shelves, she had quite forgotten the commonplace and familiar way in
which he had called her "dear girl," in the
employed by any individual or individuals, association or associations, for the same general
better to his father, and his careless mention of
the Bible, as though the giving of it were not
the Bible, as though the giving of it were not
the bible, as though the giving of the series are not object; and the Secretary of War is hereby glancing at it; nor did she do so till she was passing the tavern lamp, a quarter of a mile, perhaps, on her homeward way. What was her surprise, her disappointment, on seeing, that though it was indeed from Willard, it was not for her, but his father. For a moment all was blank and chill: but hope will flutter long between the valley her would write to blank and chill: but hope will flutter long between the valley her would write to blank and chill: but hope will flutter long between the valley her would write to blank and chill: but hope will flutter long between the valley her would write to blank and chill: but hope will flutter long between the valley her would write to blank and chill: but hope will flutter long between the valley of the same before Congress at the next session." glancing at it; nor did she do so till she was for her, but his father. For a moment all was blank and chill; but hope will flutter long be-

fore it dies, and in a moment she had turned and was retracing her steps—there must be a letter for her, which had been overlooked. She did not return, however, without hesi-tancy and shame, for in her childish simplicity she fancied all would know the thoughts and hope that were in her heart. "Will you please look again, sir!" she said, and her voice was tremulous; "I expected a letter to-night!"

The man turned the letters hastily, very carelessly she thought, and said, as he replaced them, "We don't always get all we expect, as you will find if you live long enough."

fallen a day or two before, drifted no longer as the consideration of other bills, certainly of the wind went and came, but, with its frozen erust shining under the moon, lay hard and those is the Homestead bill, in which the Senator from Iowa [Mr. Donge] takes so deep an interest. It is a bill upon which several Senator from Iowa [Mr. Donge] takes so deep an interest.

"Facts, sir! facts! Let us have no sentiments, no moral or metaphysical disquisitions, but actual facts! What do you intend to do?"

Mark Sutherland answered, calmly—

"To free agree or moral or metaphysical disquisitions, the first of gloves; "they are all exactly of a size, and all number forms—vour number—and are a low, kindly voice gave the salutation of the evening; and at the same time, the impatient

Brock curved his neck proudly to the tightenhand to assist her into the carriage. "Thank you, Mr. Welden," she replied, cold-

"Will you not oblige me by accepting part of the seat," he said, warmly and earnestly, "I am going directly to your house."

She could not now decline without positive rudeness, and so complied, but rather ungra-

ciously.

Linney could not but feel her prejudice melting under the warmth of real kindness; and as he carefully wrapt the buffalo robe about her feet, and drove slowly lest she was timid about fast driving, she wished in her heart that Willard could see her; and though she didn't care a straw about riding in George Welden's

arriage, he would be piqued, she knew. When he spoke of Willard, it was so kindly and generously, that Linney could not but re-member how differently Willard had always poken of him. Warm and red shone the lights through

the homestead windows; the supper table was spread, and Mrs. Hulbert bustling about, that all might be warm and nice when Linney came. Mr. Hulbert put on his spectacles, snuffed the candle, and opened the letter, though the wife declared she could not have the biscuits wait another minute, in proof of which asser-tion she continued, "fill the tea, Malinda," The girl's face glowed as she obeyed, for not

twice before had the good woman said Malin-da, and it troubled the fountain that pride had In a moment, Mrs. Hulbert had added a dish of preserves to the previous preparations, and Mr. Welden was disburthening himself

lead or alive." Mr. Hulbert placed the candle between him Mr. Hulbert placed the candle between himself and the letter, and read aloud, spelling his way, and pausing between every word.

"Be, so, kind, us, to, present, my, dutiful, regards, to my, mother; and, say, to Linney, dear, girl, that, I have, so, many, calls, on, my, time, for, the, few, leisure, moments, I, get, from, study, that, I, could, not, write, her, this, month thereth I, say, much wished to do see

month, though, I, very, much, wished, to do so. I, shall, hope, to hear, from her, as, usual, and, ask, her, if, you, please, to, tell, me, if, she, devotes, much, time, to the, book, I, gave, her. And that is all," said Mr. Hulbert, looking proud and pleased, "he says to you women

enough, without it was better."

Linney's face grew damp and pale, and George Hulbert bit his lip, and made some inappropriate remark about shooting, of which he was very fond.

fully across the hills. The snow, which had the Senate many days, and it interferes with fallen a day or two before, drifted no longer as

When she reached the door, tears blinded her eyes so much that she did not see who the gentleman was that passed in a the same moment, but she knew the light, elegant carriage, and the sleek, proud animal that stamped on the pavement so impatiently. She had only proceeded a short distance, when the hoofstrokes and the snorting admonished her to turn aside. I suppose, proud fellow, he would

open where her name was written, and in her hands she held the dear old letter. As she ate that a railroad to the Pacific is necessary perhaps, news from Willard.

Hastily she placed the letter and book beneath her pillow, and, to say truth, it was not the first time they had lain there; and this done, she hurried below, and saw the door closing on Mr. George Welden. He bowed gracefully, as though entering the most elegant gracefully, as though entering the most elegant drawing-room, and his sleepy blue eyes, as they encountered hers, had in them a sparkle of pleasure not habitual to them, and about to it, or more fully appreciates the advantages which will flow to the country from its conwice which will flow to the country from its convergence. was a sweetness which most ladies would have found winning, to say the least.

"You see my memory is less treacherous than you thought," he said, addressing Linney, who stood blushing and smiling before him, and at the same time presenting, not a brace of woodcocks, but only a common gray rabbit.
"Why, Linney!" exclaimed Mrs. Hulbert, reprovingly, as she apprehended the cause of the laughter, which the girl turned her face away

to conceal.

"What funny red eyes it's got," she replied, ingenuously, and not heeding the implied re-"I don't know," answered George Welden

and taking the rabbit from her hands, he added, "the fellow is too heavy for you to

hold." Now, ordinarily there would be nothing in teresting or funny in the filmy eyes of a dead rabbit; but somehow it chanced that they found an almost exhaustless fund of interest and mirth as they stood together, turning the creature from side to side, examining his formation, the texture of his fur, &c. Certainly no one would have supposed that both of them had frightened one or more from their paths

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

HOLLEY. February 7, 1853. To the Editor of the National Era:

DEAR SIR: The following is an extract of a letter, of the above date, to Hon. L. Burroughs M. C. Do what you please with it.

"I see but little of very great interest going on in Congress. A subject, however, of no small importance to us extreme Northerners has been for a time past under consideration in the Senate. I allude to our foreign rela in the Senate. I allude to our loreign rela-sions—the Cuba question. When I discovered the great sensitiveness in a supposed contin-gency that might place Cuba in the possession of some strong foreign Power, by which our Southern borders would be more exposed or less safe in case of war, I had wondered with amazement, why some Senator could not or did not direct the attention of the Government and he was very fond.

The efforts to rally were ineffectual, all round; and after some awkward and constrained conversation, Mr. Welden took leave, saying to Linney as he did so, "You are fond of game, you say?"

"Yes," she answered, though she had not previously said so.

And he added, "I will have the pleasure of presenting the first brace of woodcocks I have the luck to bring down."

Linney thanked him formally, and, as though she expected the polite gallautry to be forgot-

Linney thanked him formally, and, as though she expected the polite gallantry to be forgotten before he reached home. He prefaced his "good evening" with a smile, that seemed to say, "You are incredulous, but I shall remember."

"I thought," said Mrs. Hulbert, when he was gone, "that young Welden was a lubberly simpleton!"

"What made you think that?" answered Linney, and looking as though she had been grievously mistaken.

"Oh I don't know what made me think"

"You and I know, by sad experience, and thousands of others, as well as General Cass—who, in my poor judgment, in his great zeal for Southern interests, is guilty of a most criminal neglect of his own domestic fireside, even, his neighbors—the interests of all this vast chain of frontier. Yes, you and I know something, by experience, and thousands of others, as well as General Cass—who, in my poor judgment, in his great zeal for Southern interests, is guilty of a most criminal neglect of his own domestic fireside, even, his neighbors—the interests of all this vast chain of frontier. Yes, you and I know something, by experience, and thousands of others, as well as General Cass—who, in my poor judgment, in his great zeal for Southern interests of all this vast chain of frontier. Yes, you and I know something, by experience, and thousands of others, as well as General Cass—who, in my poor judgment, in his great zeal for Southern interests, is guilty of a most criminal neglect of his own domestic fireside, even, his neighbors—the interests of all this vast chain of frontier. Yes, you and I know something, by experience, and thousands of others, as well as General Cass—who, in my poor judgment, in his great zeal for Southern interests, is guilty of a most criminal neglect of his own domestic fireside, even, his neighbors—the interests of all this vast chain of frontier. Yes, you and I know something, by experience, of the terrors and horrors of war.

window.

Mrs. Hulbert was already briskly astir. "I fied by Mr. Chase, struck us as being far betwonder," she said, as she turned the smoking ham, "I wonder how it would do to brile the remarks of Mr. Chase, clearly showing its

The amendment was, to strike out all after

the nd of the Bible. At length the time of an expected letter came round again; and now the road was frozen, and the trees were all bare—the stage coach came not till after nightfall, but Linney would not stay away. All the day she had been singing at her work so blithely, that Mrs. Hulbert more than once said, "I have not seen you so gay since Willard left us, poor boy."

Linney did not feel the frozen ground beneath her feet as she walked, nor the bitter air as it blew against her face and bosom; she

authorized and required to receive proposals,

nearly three months; surely he would write to her soon; and in two more, at farthest, she would see him.

It was a rough, windy night in December; the stiff, bare boughs rattled against each other, the ruffled cock made an unnatural and untimed despite their woolly coats, bleated piteously; and sometimes the oxen's low sounded mourned and sometimes the oxen's low sounded mourned the Serate many days, and it interferes with interest. It is a bill upon which several Sena-tors on this floor are instructed by the Legisla-

wooden chair on which it stood lay the Bible, have been discussed at great length; elaborate read, a coming step crushed through the snow, and looked forth, or tried to do so, for the frost prevented her from seeing. Mr. Hulbert had been gone to the village since an hour before night; doubtless he was now coming home, and had brought, elaborate discussion upon topics in regard to which the Senate is nearly unanimous.

But, while a large majority of the Senate are agreed as to the construction of a road there may be, and there are, considerable differences of opinion as to the mode in which that object shall be attained.

Mr. President, I am in favor of this road.

struction, than I-and vet I desire practical common-sense legislation upon the subject. of the road over the best route, in the shortest time, and with the least expenditure.

Now, what does the amendment, which has been so condemned by the Senator from Conbeen so condemned by the Senator from Con-necticut, [Mr. Smith,] propose? In the first place, it proposes surveys and explorations, These surveys and explorations, we are told, will consume years. Who knows that? Who has authorized any Senator to say that the surveys and explorations contemplated by this urveys and explorations contemplated by the bill? Sir, the bill, as much as the amendmen contemplates previous surveys, and, in order the secretain the best, the most practicable, the eapest route, the route which will best ac ommodate the commerce and the travel the commodate the commerce and the travel of the country, the same preliminary examina-tions will be necessary to the intelligent de-cision of the President, as are necessary to the intelligent decision of Congress. No objection, then, lies on the amendment upon that score, which does not lie to the bill.

But it is said further that the amendmen contemplates the employment of civil engineers in addition to the topographical engineers already in service. Well, sir, the bill contemplates precisely the same thing. It directs the employment of the topographical engineers, and it provides that they shall be aided by the employment of others at the discourse of the employment of others, at the discretion of the President, within certain limits. That object tion also lies just as strongly against the as against the amendment. It is further objected that the amendment proposes that proposals for the construction of the road shall be received until the next session of Congress. That is true; but will not the effect of the provisions of the bill be just the same? It author ration or a company of individuals. Well, sir, will the President enter into this contract without proposals? Do Senators expect that he will act blindly upon a question of this importance? Will he not invite proposals for the construction of this road? Will he not ascer tain the best terms upon which it can be con structed for the Government? Undoubtedly h The amendment proposes surveys and ex

plorations. So does the bill. It proposes the employment of topographical engineers in con-nection with the civil engineers employed by the Government, by companies, or private in dividuals. The bill proposes the employment dividuals. The bill proposes the employment of both descriptions of engineers. It proposes to receive proposals from a company or corporation. The bill proposes precisely the same thing; and the only difference, so far, is, that the bill not merely authorizes the President to contract with these individuals, but it proposes also to incorporate them. Now, what do we gain by the adoption of the bill rather than the amendment?

amendment?

I can see nothing; for we are told by Senators who have advocated this measure, that the explorations which are required to be made grievously mistaken.

"Oh, I don't know what made me think so;" and in a moment she added, "Yes I do, too, what made me say that. It was because bloody borders! Why, sir, British guns are bloody borders! Why, sir, British guns are entering into any contract with the parties to be incorporated under the provisions of this in extent, ready to hurl their contents—balls, bombs, rockets—at the first onset. Many hun-

When the neighbors were done with, and the seather had been considered. Mrs. Hulbert arose, strong the ending head at which as the strong his eggs."

When the neighbors were done with, and the state that he shadow of her dreams: A little white cottage, with bluer?

Now the ways said something kindly about Willard; and then, at least, Linus, as it ones cere her eggs from the fire, and always said something kindly about Willard; and then, at least, Linus, as least one constoned to say as though he suffered all the deprivation, while the wellow of the dreams: And night after night the erickets hopped across the hearth familiarly, and told their old story; and Linney worked by the fireight, and though the there is no escaping in the condition of the received and though the and the condition of the country. The Government is controlled entirely by it. This I know is a great charge for a ferred to the discretion of the Executive. Sir, the mean the search of the country of the country. He seemed to think that henced the bear of the country of the country. The Government is controlled entirely by it. This I know is a great charge for a ferred to the discretion of the Executive. Sir, the true and the condition of the country. He seemed to think that henced the bear of the country of the country. He seemed to think that henced the bear of the country of the country. He seemed to think that henced to the discretion of the Executive. Sir, the mean the propose of a delected provided the country of the country. He seemed to think that henced to the discretion of the country of the country. The Government is controlled entirely and it is the duty of the Executive to execute the laws. I am not willing to confer upon the President of the United States, under any circumstances, and least of all when no end of state of our railroad system, will be one of very is not the only man who has been to conge, either."

The bill for the construction of the great And with this strengthening of her weakness, she plunged into bed with as much seeming avidity as a strong swimmer would dash into the cool waves of summer. But sleep would not be wood so roughly, and there had only been an occasional restless forgetfulness, when the cold, gray morning gianted through the working such a road. An amendment proposed by Mr. Brodhead, but considerably modifies a struck us as being far bet
The bill for the construction of the great precident of the United States, under any circumstances, and least of all when no end of discussion. It was evidently unsatisfactory to a majority of the members of the Senate, also doing, the power of organizing a corporation. Then there will be one of them: and that, in the present cumstances, and least of all when no end of great practical importance is to be attained by considerable importance. Then there will be one of them: and that, in the present cumstances, and least of all when no end of great practical importance is to be attained by considerable importance. Then there will be one of trent cumstances, and least of all when no end of great practical importance is to be attained by considerable importance. Then there will be one of trent cumstances, and least of all when no end of great practical importance is to be attained by considerable importance. Then there will be one of trent cumstances, and least of all when no end of great practical importance is to be attained by considerable importance. Then there will be one of trent cumstances, and least of all when no end of great practical importance is to be attained by considerable importance. Then there will be one of trent cumstances, and least of all when no end of great practical importance is to be attained by considerable importance of the laws. I am not willing to considerable importance of the laws. I am not willing to place at a state of our railroad system, will be one of trent cumstances. first place, and then, in addition to that, for chief among these will be the supply of coal, the appropriation of fifteen millions of acres of The report of Captain Stansbury shows that the appropriation of fifteen millions of acres of land, at the lowest estimate of money and value, offers to the company which you propose to incorporate by its provisions, forty millions of dollars. The capital of the company must be at least one hundred millions. The road cannot be undertaken with less than that. Now, I am not disposed to create such a corporation, and furnish two-fifths of its capital, substantially as a bonus to insure the continuous distriction of this road in a shorter time, upon a better plan.

struction of the road. Texas, that this amount of forty millions is only to be appropriated as the work proceeds. Grant it; but still the road is to become the property of this corporation, and they are to ave the forty millions. It makes no difference, so that the road is built, whether the forty millions be paid at the commencement or on the completion of the road. The only ob-ject of withholding payment is to insure the construction of the road.

Now, why should we not avail ourselves of

the information to be derived from these surveys and explorations? Why legislate in advance of the information essential to prudent legislation? Do Senators say we cannot legis-late, even with full information before us? Every one admits that we have at present no sufficient information in regard to the different routes by which a road may be made to connect the valley of the Mississippi and the Pacific ocean. That is true. We have no sufficief cocean. That is true. We have no sum-cient information at present. We know very little as to the New Mexican route, via Albu-little as to the New Mexican route, via Albu-holding the Transfiguration, and certain other holding the Transfiguration, and certain other erment officers than any other, the voluntary explorations of the people—the emigrating masses whose travel has made highways to California and Oregon, through the heart of Pass. What emigrant has ever voluntarily travelled from the Mississippi river to San Francisco by Albuquerque, by Zuni, by the Colorado, and by Walker's Pass?

My friend from Arkansas says people have travelled from the Rio Grande to the Pacific through Walker's Pass, and found it a good route. I am strongly inclined to the opinion that if he will examine carefully the facts he relies on, he will be apt to correct his impresthat designated in the bill of the Senator from California, which is the one I am speaking of. But however this may be, the fact remains eyond question, that the great route of emigration is that through the South Pass. Let it not be said, however, that I am urging any particular route. I do not design what I have said as an argument in favor of the northern route, or of the middle route, or of the southern coute. I am only stating these facts to show that we have not sufficient information to en

able us to determine the proper route now. And if we have not, the President has not. What, then, should be done? Obviously, what any prudent, practical man, having a similar private enterprise in hand, would do: ascertain the best route; settle upon the proper ter-mini. If it shall be found that those termini are Memphis on the one side, and San Fran cisco on the other, and that the best route is through Walker's Pass, I pledge myself to go heartily and cheerfully for that route. If, on the other hand, it be found that another route and another terminus in the Mississippi valley are demanded by the public interests, I am willing to trust the sense of public duty, which must govern the decisions of every Senator, for the right decision in favor of the best route. I go, and I believe the Senate will go, for the cheapest, safest, most direct, and most expeditious route, no matter where it is.

Mr. President, this is no sectional question. to the northern border of Minnesota or Michigan.* I repeat, then, this is no sectional question. The word sectional ought never to be uttered in connection with this road. Let us ascertain the proper termini and the proper route, and make the road where it ought to be made.

I lately visited the studio of Overbeck, and was impressed by the peculiar spirit of his works. You are aware that they are in the style of the old masters, and all treat of religions. made.
Mr. President, this amendment contemplates

another object, and one, in my judgment, of gious subjects. The sentiment of the exquisite very great importance. That very provision in another object, and one, in my judgment, of very great importance. That very provision in it which has been especially denounced by the Senator from Connecticut, seems to me to be the one which ought especially to recommend it to the Senate. The bill of the Select Committee proposes to give \$40,000,000 outright to the corporation to be created. This amendment provides, on the contrary, for receiving proposals from individuals and companies for the construction of the road. The Senate importance is a construction of the road. The Senate importance is ever tender, touching, and deeply drawings is ever tender, touching, and deeply devout. You mark everywhere the presence of a sincerely religious and profoundly reverential soul. His representations of our Lord are among the finest in modern art. Meek, yet majestic—sorrowful, yet serene—divinely gracious, pitiful, and patient. I know of none so noble, except it be the Christus Consolator of Schoeffer. His Madonnas are heavenly beautiful rune, and tender, and his angel faces have ceiving proposals from individuals and companies for the construction of the road. The Senful, pure, and tender, and his angel faces have ator asks, who will make proposals under the amendment, when they know nothing about the route? Let me ask, in return, who will make proposals under this bill, if they know sees, high priests, and Roman soldiers, is his nothing about the route? The objection, if valid at all, is fatal to the bill as well as to the amendment. But we all know that proposals are made and works undertaken upon general information only. It is very easy for a compa-ny to determine what amount of money or land will form a sufficient inducement to embark the information only. It is very easy for a company to determine what amount of money or land will form a sufficient inducement to embark the necessary capital in the construction of a road between certain termini, and on a given route, without minute information as to the precise amount of excavation or embankment requirance. It is a distributed by the same devotional spirit. But I hope from my soul he may be the last of those who have narrowed a great artist-life to the old wornout amount of excavation or embankment required, or the exact measurement of every curve and grade.

What is wanted is a general avaloration and and grade.
What is wanted is a general exploration and

survey, general information as to the charac-* Note.—I annex some measurements, made at

my request by a friend:
Independence is 650 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, our southern boundary.
Independence is 675 miles from the northern boundary of Minnesota, and 690 miles from the northern boundary of Minnesota, and 690 miles from the northern boundary of Michigan on the south shore of Lake Superior.

Miles.

, substantially as a bonus to insure the con- this road in a shorter time, upon a better plan, truction of the road.

It is said by the honorable Senator from the provisions of the bill of the Select Committee. I am therefore in favor of this amend-

For the National Era [COPYRIGHT SECURED ACCORDING TO LAW.] GREENWOOD LEAVES FROM OVER THE SEA.

ROME, January 15, 1853. My Dear J. C——: In my last letter I made some reference to the works of Raphael, which I have since feared may be misunderstood. In saying that the Madonna and Child of Carlo Dolei, which I was describing, affected me more than even the Transfiguration, I merely meant to say, that with its sweet and holy sentiment it touched certain religious sensibilities, which the ofher, grand and sublime as it is, did not reach. I thought not of drawing a

depreciating comparison, for there can be no possible comparison between the two.

I am just beginning to understand the source cient information at present. We know very little as to the New Mexican route, via Albuquerque, and through Walker's Pass. We know still less, perhaps, as to that other route which goes up the Arkansas and through the South Park. We are best acquainted with a third route, which goes through the South Pass. And we know one thing, that though the New Mexican route seems to have received the special attention of Government, and has had the favor of more extensive explorations by Government officers than any other, the columntary of the recoller than any other, the columntary of the recoller of the strange disappointment I felt in first beholding the Transfiguration, and certain other renowned works of Raphael. It results from the coloring, which is not only far from equaling the excellence of the composition, but often mars it incalculably. Many of the latest and noblest pictures of this great master were painted by his pupils, whose heavy, glaring, unideal coloring is sadly at variance with their exquisite composition and outlining, and their high and beautiful sentiment. There are masses of obtrusive color in the foreground of masses of obtrusive color in the foreground of the Transfiguration, which have power to dis-tract the sight from the wondrous central glory itself. I speak but simple truth when I say that I have had more rich and reverential delight in studying fine outlines of the works of Ruphael in America, than I have felt in looking at the originals in the Vatican. Yet I except wholly the frescoes and cartoons, whose imposing grandeur is but dimly hinted at in any engravings I have yet seen. Of the former, the School of Athens is the object of my most wondering and boundless admiration. Of Guido I have not yet seen the grandest work the Aurora-but in his minor comparatively little delight, his coloring is so repulsive to my eye. The flesh of many of his female figures seems to me cold, livid, and of a sort of puffy texture, the sight of which gives me a strangely unpleasant sensation. His Lucretia, for instance, I could fancy had been fed on poisons, or reared in the Catacombs. The Cenci has somewhat of this peculiar and most disagreeable coloring; but you accept it in her case, as the effect of torture, imprisonment, and the leaden horror of death. I am aware that I am laying myself open to the charge of presumption, in speaking thus freely of one of the gods of your art; but you will remember that I give what I can scarcely call even my opinions, but merely intuitions, and you may receive them as confessions, rather than criticisms. In truest truth, nothing can be further from my heart than conceit, or irreverence, in regard to art, in this her high place, and on this her holy ground. I assure you, that I never so profoundly felt my own profound ignorance of her marvellous myste-ries and beautiful subtleties—but with reverence and faith and conscientious study, I hope yet to attain to the art of deep and just appre-ciation. In the mean time, I must chronicle my first steps, uncertain and often false though they be—I must tell truly what is truth and beauty for me to-day, though to-morrow's better light and larger want may prove its falsehood or insufficiency. I sometimes see a work of art which intoxicates me with the By no ingenuity, by no process of torture even, can it be converted into a sectional question. No man expects a more northern terminus for this road than Independence, Missouri. Well, Missouri is identified, by her institutions, with the Southern States; and if you look at the more grace of form, or seems to drown thought and judgment in the delight springing from mere beauty of coloring; in which case I am sure to find on a second visit that I have drank the fountain dry at the first eager draught—and so henceforth that statue or that picture map you will find that this town of Independ-ence is nearer to the Gulf of Mexico than it is to the northern border of Minnesota or Mich-to the northern border of Alinnesota or Mich-

> style of the old masters, and all treat of relisees, high priests, and Roman soldiers, is his genius best displayed.
>
> Mr. Overbeck himself has about him an air

> of almost solemn earnestness, and looks as though he had watched and prayed over his monk-cowled and cloister-shadowed a genius which should have had a broad look-out and a free range over the world.
>
> In the life of art, saints, Madonnas, holy

Popes, monks, angels, prophets, and apostles, have had their day, and a long and glorius day it has been. It is now time that the artist should recognise that art should commemorate what is high and noble, pure and heroic, in the world of to-day, in the simple humanity about San Francisco is distant from Independence 1,530

" " Van Buren 1,530
St. Louis - 1,755
" " Memphis 1,835
" " Cairo 1,835
" " Cairo 1,835
" " Brancisco is distances were found by straight-line measurement on the map of the United States, in Mitchell's Atlas.

Independence is in latitude 39 deg., a few minutes further north than Washington city.

San Francisco is in latitude 37 deg. 30 min. us. Grand and inspiring, ay, and holy, are the subjects for the true artist in the every-day course of life, on the common field of the world. Love, devotion to any great truth, high endeavor, sacrifice, and death, for freedom and

Dec. 26. gs of the

only to be se, either favorable ing scale,

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29, 1853. he Whigs necessary each side. d each of ee Demosix days, ext week. lious comiples; but open the both divise respect-

he largest mean the I find that of intense and thrilling interest, the masterpieces the from the their authors, which will appear at an early day. ee Middle onth to the

In addition to the Original Novellettes, the brest and elegantly-printed pages of the Blade will be filled with brief selected Tales, the gems of the Europeas and American magazines; Popular Essays, by able writers; choice and beautiful Poems; pickings from new works; clippings from sterling old books, under the well-known caption of "Chips from the Library;" Translations from the French, German, Italian &c.; highly interesting Foreign Correspondence, piquant and amusing Letters from Washington, sparkling Anecdotes and Faceties.

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The Best Reform Paper in the World! these, not And be f 894.800s worthless their white "move on, a place to alternative ery, for the

and Pres population d vagrants. ince to the nd ignorant s of relief and, if subof the State. d disgust.

PREMIUMS.

While we rely upon the desire to do good, as it chief motive to all exertion; and while the conscious ness of having benefited humanity must be the greand sufficient reward, we propose to send, as a use monial, to the "getter up" of every club— Of 5, Dr. Nichols! "Introduction to Water Care. monia, of Nichols' 'Introduction to of 5, Dr. Nichols' 'Introduction to be price 12‡ cents.

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T. L. NICHOLS, M. D.
Port Chester, N. Y., (near N. Y. ciyl Port Chester, N. Y., (near Feb. 17—4t

been no infringement of their rights of con-

Had Bishop Hughes a clear appreciation of

gloomy cell, or some strong, fearless, and faithful spirit, fighting undaunted the good fight for man, and so for God—making every step and every blow a prayer, and in place of regarding any cold and void image of death, keeping his eye fixed on the burning and guiding soul of an undying purpose? And which is the more divinely beautiful, a Saint Cecilia, harping to the angels, with rapt face uplifted, or such fair the angels, with rapt face uplifted, or si ministers of consolation and redemption peace into the gloom and despair of the prison and the mad-house, and made the very abysses of crime vocal with God's praise!

If these opinions can be sustained, and I am sure they can, what I have said of the reliets of art is doubly true of the mythological—as regards painting, at least, which should become enfranchised with the growth of free thought, and widen with the circles of time. The exigencies and necessities of sculpture are more imperative and absolute. Yet who cannot see, even is and absolute. Yet who cannot see, even in this, a breadth of spirit and a universality of thought which did not belong to it of old! Some of our great modern artists are throwing a soft flush of rose upon the pedestals and around the feet of their ideal statues. This seems to me typical of a new warmth of human feeling creeping upward into the once coldly isolated and superhuman forms of sculp-

I have seen in an Italian garden a stately figure of Juno, wreathed about by flowering vines, and a head of Jove crowned like a Bac chus, by purple-ripened grapes. And so it seems to me, that the poetry and the needs of our day, in laying hold on this severe and su-pernal art, have added a living grace to its old beauty, and beneficence to jesty. I rejoice to see whatever there is of the heroic and poetic peculiar to our age and race, passing into stone, and better than figures of Olympian grandeur, stamped with godhood, are forms on which I may gaze till I think I see the very marble heaved with the beatings

of a great human heart.
Yet one of the most sublime statues of modern times is that of neither God nor man— The Angel of the Last Judgment—by Tenerani, the first Italian living sculptor. It is a colossal, sitting figure, the power, beauty, and divine majesty of which are utterly beyond description. The archangel holds his trump, not raised, but resting across his knees, ar seems awaiting the moment and the signal to sound. There is a solemn waiting repose in the figure, and in the face an intent, absorbed stening for the word of doom, grand to awfulness. You hush your voice, your breath, as you gaze, and you gaze till it seems that all God's universe is listening with him Nothing can be grander than the wings of this angel-broad and high, though but half unfolded, they shine behind him all stately and silvery white, every smallest plume seeming to make a part of that charming stillness, and looking as though their upbearing power and swift vitality had been suddenly frozen in that

dread expectancy.

I look upon this figure, so majestic and mighty, yet waiting, subordinate and obedient, as most wondrously suggestive of the greater majesty and might of the Infinite and Invisible God. For this reason it is more to me then God. For this reason it is more to me than the Christ of the same artist, which is less forcible and not more divine. Next to repre-sentations, in art, of the Sovereign Father, which are simply blasphemous, I place nearly all attempts to portray, or embody, the inexpressible sweetness, sadness, and meekness of Him who walked earth sorrowful, poor, and lowly, yet whose death-agony darkened and convulsed the world—with whose last groan Nature, dismayed, cried out to God

In strong contrast with this grand figure is the fainting Psyche, which stands near it, in the studio of the artist. This seems to me the loveliest representation I have yet seen of that exquisite ideal of olden poetry. She has just opened the fatal vase sent by the envious goddess, and inhaled its deadly vapor. She has dropped it at her side, and is sinking to-ward the earth. Her beautiful life is visibly passing away; you see it dying out of her very wings, which droop with an almost leaden heaviness in their airy tissues—in the languid failing of the limbs, the weary falling of the eyelids, the death-kissed sweetness of the lips. So tender and touching and softly beautiful is this figure, that, gazing on it as I did, through tears, I could scarcely believe it a work of art it seemed rather a magic crystallization of some gentle poet's dream of love and death. Tenethose I have mentioned.

Mr. Spencer, the young English sculptor, has in his studio, among many other admirable things, his charming figure of *Highland Mary*, which, by the way, has been ordered by the Queen. Ah, what an omnipotent leveller and exalter is Genius—think of the poor plough-man's barelooted peasant love, in Buckingham

Mr. Spencer is executing, in marble, several of the noble works modeled or designed by the late Mr. Wyatt—among which I have most delight in a beautiful group of children, surprised

by a storm.

Steinhauser has just finished a colossal sit-ting statue of Goethe, attended by the Genius of Poetry bearing a harp. The figure of Goethe is full of the grand repose, and the head and face marked by the beauty, cold and proud, the almost supernal dignity of that poet universal and irresponsible—the great "I Am" of German literature. The slight, youthful figure of the attending genius is a graceful accessory, whose presence, if not absolutely necessary, is et justified by beauty.

An object of unceasing delight to me is the

young Volin Player, but just executed in mar-ble, which will, I am sure, take rank among the finest works of the artist. It was created in deep and sweet poetic thought—the very soul of music seems breathing over the face and flowing through all the lines of the exqui-site form, in the visible harmonies of grace. In strong contrast alike with the powerful,

subtle, passioned, Italian genius of Teneruni, as shown in his Angel of the Last Judgment, his Psyche and his Venus—and with the devout, poetic, dreamy, and essentially German genius of Steinhauser, is the cold, yet spirited, classic, yet emphatically English genius of Gibson This last is by no means wanting in poetry, but he is not a poet—his love of beauty is a principle, or a religion, rather than a sent a passion—he waits on the oracles of art, be-fore delivering himself up to the inspirations of nature. In a word, he is an artist, fundamentally and finally, above all, and through all His style is broad and free, yet sure and sus tained—aiming at excellence rather than ef-fect—if not marked by the highest power and grandeur, displaying ever great force and vitality, joined with delicacy and grace. A reverent worshipper of the spirit and forms of an-tique art, it follows that his works, if not startlingly and powerfully original, are pure in conception and faultless in execution. They do not always captivate the imagination, or appeal strongly to the passions of the heart, but they delight the taste with noble forms of beauty which are alike the triumphs of geni

Of the works of this sculptor, now in Rome I admire most the Narcissus, an exquisite figure; the Wounded Amazon; the Cupid and Butterfly; Psyche borne by Cupids, and the Phæton, a composition in basso relievo, full of fice and strength. In the lovely story of Psyche he seems to revel, and many of his representa-tions are worthy of the immortality of which she is the type. I am impressed by a remark-able unity and equality in these works; yet they are all studies of art—have all individu-

ality, without mannerism.

Lato the studio of Mr. Gibson, Miss Hosn (the young American sculptor) has been admitted as a pupil, and receives from that artist, a most admirable master, all the advice she needs. most admirable master, all the auvice she necessail the encouragement a generous heart can heatow. She has already modelled the head of heatow. the Venus of Milo, a beautiful antique torso and is now engaged on the Cupid of Praxiteles It may gratify her many American friends to hear that great interest is felt in her, and warm admiration expressed for her genius, not alone by Mr. Gibson, but by many of the first artist me. She is a marvel to them for her in dustry, her modest confidence, her quiet enthusiasm; for her fine feeling for, and knowledg has made—which by the way have been chosen as difficult studies—have been executed not alone with ease, and taste, and faithfulnes but in the truest and highest style of art. Wit full consent of Mr. Gibson, she is soon model some of her own ideal compositions.

I have spoken of the artist, truly, but ever

less admiringly than I could have spoken—how shall I speak of the friend, of the woman, of

the child-woman, as I call her! After three months' daily intercourse, I cannot say les ing and loveable person. Her character is a pleasing and piquant combination of qualities rarely combined—enthusiasm, with steady perseverance, refined tastes with playful and exu-berant spirits, poetry with sound good sense. She is thoroughly original and independent. She is thoroughly original and independent, without extravagance, or pretension of any kind—a simple, earnest, truthful girl, whose strong and cheerful heart is the peer and ally of her active and comprehensive intellect. She makes her kindly and generous spirit felt by those around her, more sensibly than even her genius; and in the brilliant and peculiar career before her, she will ever be followed, as well by loring prid as by admiring interest.

oving pride as by admiring interest.

In my next, I will speak particularly of the

WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1853.

The following named gentlemen are authorize agents for the cities of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston:
William Alcorn, No. 826 Lombard street, Phila.
William Harned, No. 48 Beekman street, N. York
G. W. Light, No. 3 Cornhill, Boston

In our last issue, we stated that we wer longer able to supply subscribers from the commencement of Mrs. Southworth's story. Since then, however, in order to accommodate our friends as much as possible, we have had that portion of the story contained in the numbers we are short of, reprinted on a separate sheet, and are now able to supply some three hundred more subscribers from the commenc ment of the story. Those who desire their subscriptions to begin with the story will please state the fact: otherwise, they will not be sent

MR. THACKERAY.

A brilliant audience attended the closing ecture of Mr. Thackeray, last Saturday evening. The President and the President elect were among his hearers. The concluding remarks of the lecturer, his generous allusion to Dickens, and the reference to his hospitable eception in America, were warmly applauded. Mr. Thackeray, we understand, will proeed as far South as Charleston, where he intends to repeat his course of lectures.

THE CITY is thronged with office-seekers oliticians, worshippers of the rising sun, and a miscellaneous assemblage, curious to witness the ceremonies of an Inauguration.

THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILROAD-THE GARAY GRANT.

We publish, in full, the speech of Mr. Hale the resolutions of Mr. Mason, in relation to Mexico and Tehuantepec affairs. It is a mas terly exhibition of the subject, and completely dissipates every pretext for belligerent demon trations against Mexico.

It is gratifying to see our friends, not belongng to the "healthy organizations," exerting it both Houses of Congress so "healthy" an influence over public affairs.

THE RECIPROCITY BILL.

The bill for reciprocal trade with Canada eems to command the favor of a majority the House. Among the clearest and most con clusive speeches in its support, delivered last week, was that of Norton S. Townshend, (no belonging to either of the "healthy organiza ions,") which we shall publish next week.

Suppen Death.-A venerable and respects ble citizen, Ephraim Gilman, Esq., whilst passing along Seventh street, between the Avenue and D street, yesterday morning, suddenly fell, and almost immediately died. National Intelligencer.

Mr. Gilman was a most estimable man rani has many other statues of rare grace and quiet, sensible, unpretending, and useful. He beauty, but none which impress me so much as was a true friend of the cause of Freedom, and

> PRESIDENT PIERCE arrived in Washingto on the 20th inst., and took lodgings at Wil lard's Hotel.

MRS. STOWE will leave New York for Eng and on the 26th of March. Ex-President Van Buren will sail for Euope about the same time.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL

After a protracted discussion upon the va ous projects proposed for the construction of Railroad to the Pacific, the bill introduce nto the Senate under the auspices of Messi Gwin and Rusk, failed to receive the support of majority of that body. There was a prevailing desire to adopt some effectual measures on the subject, but opinions were too discordant i relation to details. An amendment, so modified at the instance of Mr. Chase that he was fairly entitled to its paternity, was received with considerable favor, and would probably have prevailed, but for the determination force a question upon the original bill.

This having failed, it became doubtfu whether any step could be taken upon the subect; but Mr. Chase, securing the sanction the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported from that committee an amendment to the Army bill, embodying the provisions of the one oposed as a substitute for the Pacific Rail ad bill, authorizing explorations and surveys. under the direction of the President, with a view to ascertain the best route for a railway o the Pacific.

Mr. Chase, with Messrs. Hale and Sump ere coarsely excluded from the standing comittees, in the early part of the session, on the round that they did not belong to either of the "healthy organizations"—but he had the pleasure of seeing his amendment, laying the foundation of one of the grandest enterprises that can be undertaken by the country, triumphantly carried.

"THE NORTHERN FARMER"

Some time since, the "Northern Farmer; published some where in New York, (we for get where.) and devoted ostensibly to agriculural objects, contained a shabby editorial, full of low prejudice, and abuse against Mrs. Stowe, and Anti-Slavery people generally. We nade a short extract, accompanying it with omments simply designed to inform our farmng friends of the character of a periodical pro essedly devoted to their interests.

We have just received from the publisher the following note, acknowledging our services. Considering the aid we have rendered him, it does not speak much for his gratitude. Unfortunately, prosperity seems to have source

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN FARMER,

DR. BAILEY: Your lying, meddling pare graph in the Era, in regard to my journal, is worthy only of men who counsel the shedding of blood and robbery. You "bite a file" when you attack the Northern Farmer. I am receiving deliber the shedding that the shedding of the shedding o ing daily from 100 to 300 new subscribers, and received 10,000 since January. So go on sir, and give another kick as quick as you please. I have over 100 Abolitionists now acting as agents for me, (see within letter,) and if you think the whole world is ready to kneel to Mrs. Stowe, or to make fools of themselve over "Uncle Tom's Cabin," you greatly orr. Yours, &c., T. B. Miner.

J. W. HARNEY, editor of the Louisville Dem ocrat, it is rumored, is to edit the official organ of General Pierce's Administration.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM-BISHOP HUGHES.

We observe in the New York papers a chareteristic missile from Bishop Hughes, in relation to the movements in favor of Religious Freedom, provoked by the infamous persecu-

tion of the Madiai family. From beginning to end, it is nothing but a niserable apology for Tyranny.

For the purpose, doubtless, of kindling na tional antipathies among the Irish, he affects to regard these movements as of English origin: the indignation of Metropolitan Hall is but an echo of the wrath of Exeter Hall. Suppose this were true, were it not nobler to emulate the free spirit of England, than to apologize for the dastard despotism of Italy But his reverence is a man of one idea. He is monomaniae in his antagonism to England. Ascertain what England feels, thinks, and does, and you know at once that his feeling, thinking, and doing, will be precisely opposite. Hatred of England determines his creed and his policy. Now, he must not expect Americans to go crazy, because he is crazy. They do not choose to enslave themselves to an antipathy, to build their ethics upon their prejudices. If England does a wrong thing, and they avoid it, they do so not because it is English, but because it is wrong; and if England does a right thing, and they repeat it, it is not because it is English, but because it is right. Should they refuse to do a generous deed, because other people had got the start of them, they would be acting, not like reasonable men, but like Bishop Hughes.

The Bishop can see no good to be gained by agitating this question of Religious Freedom in this country. He says the object is to arouse an excitement against the Catholics, and he thinks it would be wiser to recognise the rights of each denomination and each individual fully and peaceably, as they are recognised by the Constitution of the country. Who denies these rights? What meeting has questioned them? What Protestant in this country has suggested a restriction of them? This is all clap-trap, Bishop Hughes. Nobody questions your right to be a Catholic to advocate Catholicism, to denounce and ridicule Protestantism, or even to issue periodical missiles against civil or religious freedom. Nobody seeks to arouse prejudice against American Catholicism; but when men are imprisoned and persecuted to the death in other countries, for exercising the right of worshipping God according to their consciences-a right guarantied in this country by our organic laws-American citizens were traitors to their institutions, did they not indignantly denounce oppression so flagrant and abominable. Should their indignation be extended to the Catholic Church in this country, it would not be because the Church was Catholic, but because, under the lead of such enemies to Liberty as Bishop Hughes, it chose to uphold and vindicate Oppression. America will hold that Church in abhorrence, if there be such a one, which sides with the foreign

Despot against the Principles of their Institutions. The wily appeals of priestcraft cannot reconcile them to the hateful policy of tyrants, Bishop Hughes arraigns General Cass, for having broached a new policy in the Senate of the United States-"a policy which purports to be a vindication of the rights of conscience. to be secured to all American citizens, in whatever countries they may choose to travel or soiourn," "Freedom of conscience," he says, "is inviolable in its very nature. To say that any man or nation has either physical or moral power to destroy freedom of conscience, is to give utterance to a positive absurdity." This is one of those sophisms by which the Bishop is accustomed to bewilder his disciples. Concience—or the sense of moral right or wrong is certainly free, inherently. In prison, in torture, at the stake, the conscience may exercise | what pretence, then, can they excuse themselves its rights-may adhere steadfastly to all the judgments for which punishment is inflicted. To the death and by death may it vindicate its freedom. But, what has this to do with the question-with the policy broached by Gen. Cass. He does not-who does?-propose te

make conscience free; but to prohibit the interposition of all coercive measures to prevent the enjoyment of this freedom, to prevent men from reading the Bible, attending such public worship as they choose, or promulgating their own views of faith and practice, as their consciences shall dictate. He and all Americans hold that no Human authority shall undertake to punish a man for believing that the Pope is God's vicegerent, or the Devil's; that the Bible is inspired or not; for being Protestant, Catholic, Trinitarian, Unitarian, or Infidel; for reading and circulating what religious books, and attending what form of worship he pleases, whether Christian or heathen. This s what they mean by freedom of conscience they enjoy it themselves-foreign immigrants and sojourners among them enjoy it-it is secured to all by the Constitution of the country. What they enjoy, what they guaranty to themselves, and others residing or visiting in their country, they wish to see enjoyed and

and the owners have remained uncompensated

of a wholesale system of confiscation in another

country, as to refer to the burning of the con-

ent in Massachusetts to show that the rights

no claim for protection in Tuscany. As to the

Mormons, they might have read their new rev-

elation till doomsday, circulated myriads of

commentaries, and worshipped in their own

ecoliar way, in every city of the land, without

polestation, had they not rendered themselves

bnoxious in other respects. It was not a de-

nial of the freedom of conscience that sent them

to the wilderness; unless, indeed, polygamy was

guarantied in all other countries, at least to Americans when sojourning in them. This liberty of action in accordance with the By the way, we ask pardon of Mr. Grahan lictates of conscience does not suit the creed of Bishop Hughes. He denies that it exists, even n our country, because an Abolitionist cannot do in New Orleans as he may do in Bostonbecause a convent was once burned in Massahusetts, and the State has positively refused reparation—and because Mormons have been compelled to migrate to Utah for the purpose of worshipping God according to the dictates of ry, very sorry, to see him slipping from the fair their conscience. This is a fair specimen of of the usual logic of the Bishop. Violent excepposition he has hitherto occupied. Mr. Graham says-"The strong money tion are quoted to prove the non-existence of a Principle : gross violations of a Principle are Not quite yet, but we hope it soon will be. The relied on to justify its non-recognition. What

if all the cases specified by the Bishop were the sooner people are convinced of this the bettrue, would it follow that they were right, or that they ought to furnish precedents for tyranny elsewhere? It is true that an Abolitionto pay better" than opposition to it. st cannot use the same freedom of speech against Slavery in Louisiana as in Massachu- the best policy-that more was to be made by setts; but it is not because there is a specific standing for the right than by defending the

prohibition of freedom of opinion on that sub- wrong. ject, but because Slavery, in its essence kindred Whenever the South shall arrive at the cor with religious oppression in violation of Law, forbids such freedom. But, the oppression of clusion that its best interests are on the Anti-Slavery side, there will be no pro-slavery side Tuscany is in accordance with Law. It is true And yet, it is not the less true that human na that a convent was burned in Massachusetts. and do act at times in utter disregard of merbut, at the worst, that was a single act .- conselfish considerations. Mr. Graham says-"We should scorn ourself and our country vents exist throughout the country, and the rights of property, life, and conscience, are just did we feel that a question of dollars could at as well secured to Catholics as to Protestants, fect us in the independent discussion of a great not only by law, but by public sentiment. It would be just as fair to refer to a popular outreaders, North of Mason & Dixon's line, have so lost the very virtue of the blood of their forereak in this country against an obnoxious inlividual, as proof that property and personal fathers, that free discussion is to be drowned rights were not protected, and as a justification

the ditch ! " We have no doubt that he felt just as he wrote, when he penned this paragraph. But, of conscience were not protected here, and have is he really for free discussion? Do we understand him aright? Will he publish the argument in his magazine on the other side of the question, as it relates to Uncle Tom's Cabin, or American slavery, or British Slavery, or the policy of Anti-Slavery men? If he will, nobody will desire him to die in the ditch, or

> anywhere else. The publisher who truly plants himself upon

enjoined by their Divinity. This is not the to claim toleration from the public, howsoever terested in the fortunes of the North American fact. It is simply allowed—but no man among he may differ from popular opinions. But continent, would have rights, too, in such continent, would have rights and too and self to one wife; so that the laws of Illinois and the other side must of course, seek another other States, forbidding polygamy, could have medium for explanation and defence.

the nature and foundation of civil and religious The most important intelligence brought by freedom, were he imbued with the spirit of real the Acadia, relates to Insurrectionary Move-Democracy, he would scorn to appear before ments in Italy. Telegraphic despatches had been received at Paris, from Turin, announcing the American People as an apologist for the mean oppressions of a petty Dukedom. He that on the 6th, simultaneous attempts at in would manfully denounce the attempts of his surrection had been made at several towns in cience as a merely convenient arrangement. pet tones upon the Italians to strike for their suited to the States of this Union, in which the Catholics are greatly in the minority, but as the expression of fundamental principles, Hangarians in the Austrian army to join the ranks of the insurrectionists. The despatches founded upon the essential nature and necessiare meager and unsatisfactory, the telegraph ties of Man, and therefore universal in their adaptation. And he would promptly avail him- being under governmental control. They genself of every such case of gross persecution as erally represent that the movements were lin that of the Madiai family, to inculcate upon ited, and promptly repressed, after a sharp his Church the great doctrines of Religious struggle. Paris papers say that they were pro-

But he ridicules the idea of American interention for Religious Freedom: no European have a right to ask for our citizens, sojourning in Italy or other lands, the right of worship in their own way, and that they shall not be molested therein; and this right may be secured by firm and judicious negotiation. And we have a right, too, to labor to arouse the Public In France, numerous political arrests have Sentiment of the world against any State which subjects to torture, imprisonment, or death, men and women, for non-conformity to certain religious dogmas or ceremonies. To

PREE DISCUSSION GRAHAM'S AMERICAN MONTHLY, March, 1853. Mr. Graham's combativeness is aroused. He enounced Uncle Tom's Cabin, got himself pretty well denounced for it, and now denounces his denouncers with intense vehemence We like to see a man decided, one way or the other, and Graham is decidedly opposed to Uncle Tom. We like to see a man fight bravely, when he does fight, even in a bad causeand Graham is engaged in a most desperate cause. His magazine, hitherto so peaceful, now bristles at every point, with the horrid imple-

what extent we shall exercise the right, is a

question merely of expediency.

State would listen to us. Let us try.

It is amusing-this new Quixotic foray, this running a-tilt at windmills, this display of chivalry in behalf of our poor, friendless, persecuted country. And, then, Mrs. Stowe must feel extremely bad after hearing that Graham has rendered his verdict against her.

Of the Philadelphia monthlies, Godey's cut Grace Greenwood, some two or three years ago, to please the South, and then "bid high" for aveholding patronage: We suppose it was a propriety, and died decently. Graham's was dependent; patronized Elder, Lowell, Grace Greenwood, and pandered to no sectional sentiment. But, a change seems to have come over it: he is shocked by Mrs. Stowe's want of natriotism, and, censured for his comments upon her, he is shocked again at the intolerance of the Anti-Slavery commentators. While play-ing the critic, he will not submit to be criticized Both he and Godey have taken up arms against Great Britain and British slavery. Very good every blow well directed at oppression and wrong in Great Britain, must rebound against oppression and wrong in this country. Both claim the right, and feel it their duty to expose what they consider the oppressions of the poor of England, and to rebuke the oppressors. On for attempting to shield the oppr oppressors among their own countrymen from ensure? Or, if they really believe agitation against social or political wrongs to be mis

chievous, why do they agitate? Meantime, we do not question the right o these magazines to occupy what position they please on any question; they may excuse or ustify the serfdom of Russia or the slavery of the United States; they may oppose every movement designed to elevate labor and the laboring millions; they may advocate Mormonism and a plurality of wives, if they choose doubtless, they will find plenty of sympathizer and supporters; but they must not complain if they fail to receive encouragement from those who believe literature is never more basely prostituted than when pressed into the support

of Injustice and Tyranny. Whigs do not blame Democrats for not supporting Whig papers; and Anti-Slavery men ought not to be charged with intolerance for preferring periodicals which sympattize with their most cherished principles, or at least do not habitually assail them. Let Graham and Godev embark in a crusade, if they please against Anti-Slavery men, but it is ridiculou to complain of the intolerance of Anti-Slavery men for not defraying the expenses of such

for associating him in any way with Mr. Godey. The one, it seems to us, has acted from a cold calculation of profit and loss; the other has been hurried along by prejudice and impulse, without any calculation at all, and without any deliberate purpose to occupy a pro-slavery position. There are so many good things about him and his magazine, that we are sor

making side now, is the Anti-Slavery side.' devil, in the long run, is a bad paymaster, and ter. Graham himself does not think so well of slavery that he would have the support of it the world could be taught that honesty was

ture is capable of self-sacrifice—that men may public question, and that the vene public of

by the cry of 'stop your periodical, and die in

the broad ground of free discussion, has a right | cratic Institutions, and the most profoundly in-

Catholic brethren in other parts of the world, Lombardy, but especially in Milan. It would of this North American Continent, under the to coerce uniformity of faith. He would not regard American guaranties of freedom of conplacarded in the streets-one, calling in trumliberties, the other, eloquently appealing to the voked, for the purpose of giving Austria a pretext to march her armies further into Italy.

Throughout Hungary, it is reported, the deepest disaffection prevails, and the Government is in hourly apprehension of insurrection Europe everywhere is restless, discontented heaving as with the throes of an earthquake. The present state of things is unnatural, and

the Government reports a surplus in the Treas- editor. Terms, \$2 per annum. ury, and the finances appear to be rather flourishing, no outbreak is apprehended.

Lord John Russell had indicated, in the

House of Commons, the general policy of the Government. The various estimates would be brought forward as soon as prepared. There would be an increase of expenditures for the army, navy, and ordnance. The other measures would include, first, a bill to enable the Legislature of Canada to dispose of the clergy reserves; secondly, a postage bill, in introducing which the President of the Board of Trade would state the views of the Government regarding the various matters affecting the ship ping interest: thirdly, the consideration of the disabilities of the Jews, with a view to their re peal; fourthly, a proposal upon the subject of education, which would tend to effect great imovements. It was the determination of the Government that no more convicts should be sent to Australia, and a measure would be brought in respecting secondary punishments. The Lord Chancellor would in a few days state the measures contemplated for the law, and the landlord and tenant question of Ireland would be considered in select committee, to be so cor stituted as to afford a prospect of arriving at a final settlement of the question. The amend ment of the Parliamentary franchise was one profitable speculation. Sartain's maintained its of the measures in the contemplation of the Government: but he (Lord John Russell) was of opinion that this subject ought not to be introduced or discussed during the present ses sion. Immediately after the commen the next session, he added, it would be the duty of the Government to introduce a meas ure upon this important subject.

Getting Afraid of American Influence.—An arrete just issued from the Ministry of the Interior informs Austrians disposed to emigrate special circumstances, they will not be allowed to return, but will be considered to have lost recoverably, their rights of domicile. ninisters are cautioned against facilitating the return of such emigrants by improper visé, and the frontier police are enjoined to keep sharper lookout than ever.

THE MONROE DECLARATION - AMERICAN STATESMANSHIE

An intelligent correspondent remarks-"There is something involved in a series of solutions lately offered by General Cass, and commented upon by yourself, which is either entirely wrong, or not understood by me. I refer to the resolutions of General Cass, which professedly design to prevent any European nation from colonizing any portion of the North American continent. I believe that any such attempt would be a gross usurpation What right have we in Mexico, greater have we to prevent Mexico from peaceably at-taching herself to the Crown of England? onceive that it might be adverse to our parcular interests; but the principle that we forcibly prevent it, would prevent an individual from selling his lot to another, without permission from his adjoining neighbor. I conceive that if any of the Republics of Central America ee proper to merge their identity in that of

England, or any other nation, they have a perfect right to do so, independently of any action on the part of the United States. It seems to me that such an assumption of power as those resolutions propose, is entirely unwarranted by any principle of international law, and calculated to exert a very pernicious

fluence upon our foreign relations We do not favor the resolutions of General Cass, or any resolutions of a similar kind. The policy of legislative resolutions, declaring what the nation will or will not allow in certain ontingencies, is very questionable.

The policy of the Monroe Declaration-

s, the expediency of preventing, if possible, fu ture European colonization in the North American continent-commends itself to our judgment and feeling. It is unnecessary to discuss questions of abstract right-whether, for example, England or France has a right to plant a new colony in North America, or whether Mexico or any other North American State has a right to transfer itself to a European Power, or whether that Power has the right to accept such transfer.

European Governments differ from America Governments. The European system is one thing; the American system is another. A certain theory in relation to a balance of power s popular in Europe; none such exists in America. The Monarchical Principle and corresponding Institutions prevail in Europe; the Democratic Principle and corresponding Institutions prevail in North America. There can be no affinity, there must be perpetual con flict, between them.

In the order of events, which we believe t be shaped by Divine Providence, the New World belongs to Democracy, and it should be the great aim of American Statesmanship to establish here the supremacy of Democratic Institutions. Public Opinion should require and sustain such statesmanship; such an object should be the controlling Idea of every Administration of this Republic, which by its position and power stands at the head of the New World. But, not by bravado, not by demagogical speeches, not by menacing resolves, not by preby a wise, consistent, inflexible diplomacy, emodying the fixed views and will of the People. Existing rights of possession ought not to be violated; the extension of such rights ought to be resisted; and whenever an honorable and peaceful movement can help the working of natural causes to loosen the ties of colonial dependence of any portion of the New World upon the Old, it ought to be made.

It may be said that Mexico has a right transfer herself to a European Power; and so South Carolina would have a similar right. But this Republic, as the guardian of Demo-

would the cause of Free Principles be put in jeopardy, by the transfer, in either case? Such a change could not be essential to any Euro-FOREIGN AFFAIRS INSURRECTIONARY MOVE- pean Power; its prevention might be essential

> We despise bravado; we have no sympathy with the ravings of that Young America which caricatures all progress in the columns of the Democratic Review; we hate war, and love all things that make for peace; but we go, heart, soul, mind, and strength, for the consecration

LITERARY NOTICES.

We are indebted to S. H. White, of the Uniersity of Michigan, for a copy of the able discourse delivered by Henry B. Tappan, D. D., on the occasion of his inauguration as Chan-

FREE-WILL BAPTIST QUARTERLY. Vol 1, No 1. June, 1853. Providence : Wm. Day & Co.

A new quarterly, published by an associa ion, with a view to meet the wants specially of the Free-Will Baptist denomination, and to contribute something to the literature of the country. The largest freedom of opinion, conected with the objects of the publication, will be recognised. It is to be issued in the months of January, April, July, and October. Each number will contain 120 pages. A. D. Williams, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, is the agent; been made, creating much excitement; but as G. T. Day, Abneyville, Rhode Island, is office

> This Quarterly, we doubt not, will assert the claims of the "higher law."

PLEA FOR HAYTI. By B. C. Clark, Boston We are under obligations to the author for copy of this seasonable publication, which contains a great deal of useful information respecting Hayti, and its relations with France, Engand, and the United States.

My Novel; or, Varieties in English Life. By Bulwer. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Harpers have republished this last nove f Bulwer, as a part of their Library of Select Novels. It is said to be his best-better ever than the last one, which we thought far in advance of all his other productions, in all respects.

CASTLE AVON. By the author of the Wilmingtons &c. Published and for sale as above. The author of Emilia Wyndham, the Wil mingtons, &c., always writes so as to please

This novel constitutes one in the Library of Select Novels, which are published "ur abridged and unaltered." BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. New York: Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by Taylor

This number contains little politics; its liteary department is full and most entertaining. THE TWO MERCHANTS. By T. S. Arthur. Philadelphia : T. B. Peterson. For sale by Shillington

Maury, Washington, D. C. February, 1853.

& Co., corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Four and-a-half street, Washington, D. C. This successful novel, lately noticed olumns, has been printed in a cheap form-

twenty-five cents-by T. B. Peterson. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW January 1853. New York: Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by Taylor

& Maury, Penn. avenue, Washington, D. C. The January number of the Westminster i living one. It andles the reat questions of the age boldly and with ability. Some idea to enrich its columns; and yields a reasonable may be formed of the range of its discussions, by the running titles of its articles: Condition and Prospects of Ireland; London Charities; the English Stage; American Slavery; History vate disbursements. Contemporary History of England, America France, and Germany, &c.

THE DAILY REGISTER is the title of a new commercial morning paper in Philadelphia, tion. Extracts are published in the Washingwhich bids 'fair to rival its sheny cotemporaries. It is edited by William Birney, Esq., whose "account of Mrs. Beecher Stowe and her family," originally published in Frazer's Magazine, has been widely copied by the American press. A new feature in the Register is a monthly statement of the fluctuation of every variety of stock sold in Philadelphia. A double number, issued on Saturday last, contains a tabular statement of the stock fluctuations for the month of January.

EVENING CHRONICLE, Syracuse, New York, R. R. Raymond, Editor; terms, \$3 per annum. This is the title of a new Free Democratic daily, just commenced at Syracuse, New York, by Mr. Raymond. We understand that it is established on a sure basis, and under the best auspices. The first number evinces, industry, talent, and tact.

We have no doubt that it will receive what it richly deserves, a liberal support, and that it will prove a powerful auxiliary to the cause of the Free Democracy in New York. Success to it!

FREE SOIL TELEGRAPH.—A new Free De cratic weekly, called The Free Soil Telegraph, has been started at Springfield, Vermont, by L. T. Guernsey. It is well printed and well edited, giving no uncertain sound.

MEXICO.

Late advices represent Mexico as still a chaos. President Cervallos has resigned his office. Centralism has few supporters. General Uraga has declared in favor of the return of Santa Anna. General Lombardini was acting as President pro tem. The people generally seemed to be settling down upon the plan of Guadalajara, which, according to the Evening Post, recognises the republican representative system, on the present foundation, calls for the mmediate election of of a new Congress, to be composed of the deputies from each State, and emands the instant return of Santa Anna.

THE ADDRESS OF THE CHRISTIAN WOMEN of America.-No address could have been conceived in better temper, or have been more courteous in expression; but we wish it had not been written, for it has served as an occasion for filling our newspapers with replies from all sorts of scribblers in this country, which are anything but a credit to its gallantry, common ense, or literary taste.

UNCLE Tom has found his way to Russia where a poor translation of it into Russian has suddenly attained a wide popularity. The Emperor, whose policy is, ultimate emancipaion, winks at its circulation.

MR. KING, the Vice President, is no better He despairs of his recovery. A slight misun derstanding had taken place between him and the Captain-General of Cuba, in relation to a point of etiquette, but it had been amicably arranged.

THE OHIO WHIG CONVENTION which me at Columbus on the 21st, made the following

For Governor, Nelson Barrere: Lieut. Gov ernor, J. J. Allen; State Treasurer, H. Brach man; Secretary of State, N. H. Van Vorhe Attorney General, W. H. Gibson; Judge Supreme Court, F. T. Bachus

LUXURIOUS. A Washington letter-writer states that the irculation of the National Era has now reach-

ed 28,000; and the profits for the current year will be \$25,000. Dr. Bailey, the editor, who now lives in a house which cost him \$12,000 has bought a lot on "English Hill," on which he proposes to erect a palace in the spring. He has recently purchased of Mr. Corwin a pair of handsome horses, which he drives before coach costing \$800; and "dashes about the city in as fine style as the President, or any of his Secretaries." It will strike some philanthropists as not a

It will strike some philanthropists as not a little singular, that Dr. Bailey should indulge in such foolish, not to say criminal extravagance. If he were to spend his immense income in works of benevolence, instead of following the vulgar example set by the brainless, upstart aristocracy of the Atlantic cities his fame would thereby suffer no abatement The money he has spent and proposes to spend in folly, according to the writer we have quo-ted, would give freedom to more slaves than all the editorials he has ever written. And we hold that no man who has a just concepwe hold that no man wno has a just concep-tion of his duty, can feel justified in living so luxuriously, and thereby contribute to deprave still more the tastes and habits of society. Men whose wealth, talente, and position, stamp their every act with influence, ought to cultivate simplicity, plainness, and an appearance of frugality in their style of living. The aping the extravagance and follies of the wealthy classes of Europe, which obtains in some of our cities, is debauching the moral sense of the whole people.

To live in a certain style is supposed to con fer "respectability;" at the same time it is sagely presumed the means by which that style is maintained, does in no way affect the respectability thus conferred.

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operations, and speculations, and embezzle-ments, and so on. It is seen that money, or the appearance of money, is indispensable to a respectable position in society. And the as piring young man—and not the young only—eagerly listens to any scheme which may give him the means of securing the place he in the social and fashionable world. The chances of success he does not scrutinize too closely, for the reason that failure, in his estimation, will not sink him below the common level he now occupies. He is in a mood to embark in any enterprise, however desperate or criminal, provided only his morbid fancy can discern a chance to realize a sum altogether above the reward of patient and homely industry. But we had no idea of extending our remarks, even to the present length and we stop here.—Rochester Daily Union Feb. 12.

The sermon is good, but the text is apoery phal. We are tolerably well acquainted with Dr. Bailey, and we do not think the world is likely to suffer from his luxurious habits. The reports set afloat by Washington letter-writers about his coining money and spending it so extravagantly, are entitled to about as much credit as Washington rumors generally. They are ridiculously exaggerated. However, our brethren of the press seem to receive them as gospel, and proceed to make a profitable use of them. Some, like the Rochester Union, use them as a text for severe homilies against lux. ury and aristocratic extravagance; others read in them the important lesson that after all philanthropy does pay sometimes-Job does not always serve God for nought. We wish they could convince people generally of this; would strongly tend to swell the tribe of philanthropists.

Meantime, as a matter of fact, the National Era is no charity concern-has never sucked pap from an eleemosynary fund-has never drawn a cent from Government patronage. It is a fair business concern, asks support from nobody who does not think it full worthy of support, renders to every one of its subscri bers a just equivalent for what he pays, liberally remunerates all whose brains contribute income, which its proprietor intends to use in a reasonable way, without asking the Public to appoint a committee to aid him in his pri-

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We have not read the work, but we presume he follows up these speculative notions with some corresponding practical recommendations. We suppose his plan is something like this. Let the present missionary boards of the country stop their missions abroad, and recall their missionaries. Let them memorialize Congress to repeal the act prohibiting the slave trade. Let them then appropriate their ample funds to the purchase of negroes in Africa, and for their conveyance to our shores, for the purpose of handing them over to our Southern slaveholders, who shall be constituted missionaries, and receive a premium for every negro they may convert into a church communicant. We submit that this scheme, in point of economy and efficiency, would put to shame the present nefficient system, of sending missionaries to the heathen, instead of bringing the heathen to the missionaries.

Mr. Hooker's views may herald a new era, when the South shall become one vast missionary gymnasium, where, under the skilful tactics of slaveholders, the heathen of the world may be trained to all Christian exercises; when slavery propagandists shall be regarded with the profound admiration that now follows the labors of those self-devoted men who are trying to extend the area of Christianity; and when the trader, instead of being under the ban, shall be held in high honor by the Christian church, for his efforts to equalize the burden of the missionary work, so that no particular department of labor shall be crowded As might be expected, this grand Christian

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We learn it is acknowledged, by gentlement from other cities, that in most essential respec this exhibition has yet had no superior in or country .- Nat. Intelligencer of Friday. THE CALORIC SHIP.

The ship Ericsson, Captain Lowber, can up the Potomac on Monday night, and anchor ed in the stream off Alexandria, where we un derstand she will remain during her stay in ou waters. Her visit will probably be extende to ten or twelve days, to afford the members the Government, of Congress, and others, in opportunity to examine her peculiarities. M opportunity to examine her peculiarities. M Ericsson, the inventor of her motor, is on boar This ship and her novel motive power has been so often and so fully referred to in our p per, that any description here would be unnecessary repetition. Her size is about 2,200 ton her engines are estimated at 600 horse-power and her model is said to be beautiful. Sh made no attempt to try her speed on her wa hither, that forming no part of the object of her voyage.-Nat. Int

THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND. To the Editor of the National Era:

Sir: I perceive that the New York journal are admitting into their columns attacks of the Duchess of Sutherland—the object of which is evidently to weaken, if not wholl to destroy, the moral effect of the address women of this country on the sul ject of slavery, in the preparation of whic that distinguished lady has taken so prom nent a part. The *Tribune* of the 9th instan has a letter from its Lonoon correspondent subject, and to arouse prejudices where non ought to exist. The Herald follows in the wak the Tribune, and does not hesitate, in its number of the 12th instant, to accredit an articl which appears in Graham's Magazine for March, containing charges of the most odiou kind against the Duchess of Sutherland, con veyed in language the most offensive. I have endeavored to correct the error, for I will us no harsher term, into which the Tribune an Herald have fallen, by addressing letters to the editors of these papers; but hitherto they have not inserted them, though authenticated b my signature, and in this respect appear to m to show as great a want of gallantry as of just

tice.
With your permission, I should like to mak a few corrective remarks on the article in Gr ham's Magazine, for the information of such

your readers as may not be aware of the fact of the case. In the February number of Graham there every principle of good taste, as well as ever canon of sound criticism. For this it appear he has been taken to task by some of his cor temporaries, and in his March number attemp to crush all opposition in an article heade The British Slave System, which I have I doubt will be extensively quoted, and furnis ample materials for all the pro-slavery print North and South, to feed upon for the nex

w, sir, it is not my intention to take u your space, or the time of your readers, by defence of the English and their doings, whether at home or abroad. I have no wish to palliat or excuse the evils which afflict Great Britain or degrade Ireland; but even supposing the to learn that oppression there can justify sla very here; or that those who oppose the on and the other in both countries, are to be gagged in the honest expression of their opin ions, or be prevented pleading the cause of justice, humanity, and freedom. My object no is to vindicate the Duchess of Sutherland from

the charges brought against her in Graham Magazine; and in doing so, I shall answer the articles which have appeared in the Tr bune and Herald. The charges brought against the Duche terms in Graham: "The great proprietors of North Britain have been doing all in the power to exterminate and remove their por tenantry and dependents from the homes their forefathers, for the purpose of turnin the vacated districts into deer-parks, shee walks, or large farms—a score of small farr converted into one great holding for a sing family. This system has been remorseless carried out by the Scottish land owners. Ar it is a remarkable fact, and one which all wi have read of the Stafford House meeting English ladies, should bear in mind when co sidering the object which brought them t gether. That the Duchess of Sutherland, wi has now the foolish audacity to set herself a as the chief censor of our institutions, was few years ago) the most wholesale extermin tor in Scotland. * * * * SI cast out her shoe over 'Chattan's lands wide, and it was filled with consternation ar sorrow. Her possessions amount to nearly million of acres. * * * The Duche million of acres. * * * The Duche of Sutherland began to exterminate them 1811, and for nine years carried on the leg razzia against them. They were removed li

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Here, then, are the charges brought again the Duchess of Sutherland, and, certainly, they could be established, she is the last persin England who should have presumed to a dress the women of this country in behalf the degraded and oppressed slaves of the South But, sir, they are not true; and the writer, with so much effective acceptance. But, sir, they are not true; and the writer, which so much effrontery asserts them, know they are untrue. The Duchess, at the ting these deplorable scenes are alleged to hat aken place, was but a mere child, in the how of her father, the late Earl of Carlisle, a could not have had the remotest idea that s would ever be united with the ducal house Sutherland; and is, consequently, no maken the suppossible for the dispersion of "clan Chan" than Graham himself. The fact is, the whatever of turpitude belongs to this act,

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She declares she has a right to do what she will with her own; and can do so with a strong voice and a high hand. For she is supporte by the law of England, and kept in counte-

nance by the steady practice of all the other titled exterminators in the United Kingdom.

She asserts her right, because "the law allows t, and the judge awards it." Here, then, are the charges brought against the Duchess of Sutherland, and, certainly, if the Duchess of Sutherland, and, certainly, in they could be established, she is the last person in England who should have presumed to ad-dress the women of this country in behalf of the degraded and oppressed slaves of the South. But, sir, they are not true; and the writer, who with so much effectives records there knows with so much effrontery asserts them, knows they are untrue. The Duchess, at the time these deplorable scenes are alleged to have of her father, the late Earl of Carlisle, and could not have had the remotest idea that she could not have had the remotest idea that she would ever be united with the ducal house of Sutherland; and is, consequently, no more responsible for the dispersion of "clan Chattan" than Graham himself. The fact is, that Walker appealed from the decision of Whatana and the Chair ruled the amendment of Mr. Walker to be out of order.

Mr. Walker appealed from the decision of Whatana and Market and Mr. Walker appealed from the decision of Whatana and Mr. Walker appealed from the decision of Whatana and Mr. Walker appealed from the decision of Mr.

even in her case, I venture to say, the clearing of her estates was not attended with the acts of barbarous inhumanity complained of, de-

of barbarous innumanity companied of, de-plorable as in many respects they undoubtedly were. The Duchess of Sutherland is not less distinguished by her high position in society than by the sterling excellences of her charac-ter, and the unaffected simplicity and grace of her manners. She is an ornament to her sex her manners. She is an ornament to her sex in all the relations she sustains; and no woman in England could with more propriety be selected to head her countrywomen in an appea to the generous and Christian ladies of Amer ca, in behalf of the suffering and oppresse than herself; and I feel persuaded that n American who has had the opportunity of a American who has had the opportunity of an introduction to her, will judge otherwise.

You, sir, are probably aware that the Duchess of Sutherland is the sister of the Lord Morpeth (now Earl of Carlisle) who visited the Uni States a few years since, and who is known to be a warm admirer of your institutions, slavery excepted. The Duke, her husband, previous been sold in England, and that the work has to his retirement from public life in conse-quence of ill health, was among the most lib-eral of our nobility, and the friend of all popu-lar measures; and, I may add, the family con-nections of the Duke—the Carlisles, the Argyles, the Westminsters, &c.—are those to whom the people of England look with the greatest confidence, to aid them in achieving the largest measures of political freedom.

le largest measures of political.
I am, sir, yours, respectfully,
John Scoble. Brooklyn, February 22, 1853.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS - SECOND SESSION

SENATE Monday, February 21.

Mr. Walker moved to take up the Home Messrs. Walker, Gwin, Borland, and Rusk, supported the motion.

Mr. Bell said he was sorry the Senator from

Texas should be in favor of giving any bill a precedence over the Pacific Railroad bill.

An nimated debate sprung up, as whether the Pacific Railroad bill was dead, and if so, who killed it. who killed it.

The question was taken, and the motion was rejected, and the Homestead bill was not taken

up—yeas 23, nays 33.
The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up Mr. Weller moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Shields's amendment was adopted

on Saturday. on Saturday.

Mr. Geyer opposed the reconsideration.

Messrs. Butler and Mason opposed the bill, and Messrs. Gwin Underwood, and others, supported the bill without the amendment.

The debate continued till after four o'clock, when Mr. Shields's amendment was reconsidered and continued till after four o'clock.

ered and rejected—yeas 24, nays 28. Mr. Weller moved an amendment the money appropriated to the road in the Territories; and it was agreed to—yeas 27, nay

Mr. Brooke moved a substitute for the whole bill, and the Senate then adjourned

Tuesday, February 22. Mr. Hunter moved to take up the Army Ap propriation bill, when a long, uninteresting discussion took place regarding the priority of business. The motion was finally lost Mr. Hamlin moved to take up the bill for the relief of indigent insane, which was lost by

the reflect of indigent masne, which was lost by fifteen to twenty-six.

The joint resolution postponing the operation of the steamboat law of last session until the 1st of June, was warmly debated, and pass-Mr. Chase introduced a joint resolution au thorizing the President to purchase Powers's statue of America, which was debated and amended.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up again.

Mr. Seward moved to amend by authorizing

a contract for fifty years to carry the mails over the road within the States, for \$600 per mile. Some time was spent in debate thereon, harsher term, into which the 1710une and Herald have fallen, by addressing letters to the editors of these papers; but hitherto they have not inserted them, though authenticated by my signature, and in this respect appear to me to show as great a want of gallantry as of justice. This was lost—yeas 24, nays 30—after a ble. This was lost—yeas 24, nays 30—after a source of the mails over the road within the States, for \$600 per mile. Some time was spent in debate thereon, when

Finally, on motion of Mr. Badg

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23. Mr. Hunter, from the committee appointed

wait on the President elect, and inf of his election, made a report that they had performed the duty.

On motion of Mr. Bright, the Chair was as thorized to appoint a committee to make arrangements for the reception and inauguration of the President, on the 4th of March.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up Several of the appropriations were increased the amount called for by the estimates. Mr. Shields moved to strike out the follow

Provided. That from and after the first day July next, so much of the act of Congres approved August 23, 1842, as places the na-tional armories under the superintendence of an officer of the ordnance corps, be and the same is hereby repealed; and from that day the said armories shall be under that system of superintendence which existed prior to the passage of superintendence which existed prior to the passage of superintendence.

which existed prior to the passage of said act of Congress."

Mr. Hale opposed the amendments, and Mr. Shields replied.

Mr. Davis moved to amend the provision by odifying the act of 1842, so as to allow the

President to appoint a military or civil super-Mr. Pearce was for adhering to the pres

Messrs. Shields, Butler, Bell, and Phelps, sup ported the motion to strike out; Messrs. Maso Sumner, and Hale, opposed it—the two latter supporting Mr. Davis's amendment.

mendment was rejected. He then moved to add an appropriation t fortify the harbor of San Francisco, \$500,000 for tify the harbor of San Francisco, \$500,000 for defences in Florida, \$175,000; Georgia \$20,000; harbor of Charleston, \$110,000 . Bal more harbor, (Sollers' Point,) \$50,000; Fort Delaware, \$150,000; Massachusetts, \$73,000; and \$45,000 for defence of Portland, Maine.

and \$45,000 for detence of Fortiand, Maine.

This amendment was debated for some time, the question being whether the Senate should adopt a system of fortifications upon the army bill, and was then adopted—yeas 30, nays 14. Mr. Gwin moved to add an appropriation \$200,000 for an exploration and survey of the

most practicable route for a railroad to the Pacific. Ruled out of order. Mr. Mallory moved an amendment authorizing the President to employ, if necessary, the volunteer troops and militia raised in Florida the removal of the Indians from that State

rejected—yeas 19, nays 24.
Without disposing of the Army Appropriation bill, the Senate adjourned. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

Mr. Underwood said that when the Army bill was disposed of, he would move to take up Bennett's land bill.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up.
Mr. Chase, having obtained the consent of
the Committee on Roads and Canals, moved to mend the bill, by adding thereto additiona amend the bill, by adding thereto additional sections, providing for a survey and exploration of the most practicable route for a railroad to the Pacific, appropriating \$150,000 to defray the expenses of the survey; the reports to be laid before Congress at the next session, along with such estimates and proposals as may be received for the construction of said road.

This renewed the subject of a railroad to the Pacific, and it was debated for some time.

Messrs. Mason, Hunter, and Butler, denounced that species of legislation which sought

nounced that species of legislation which sought to make the appropriation bills the vehicle of all matters which a majority could not other-

wise carry.
Mr. Walker moved to amend the

Mr. Walker appealed from the decision of

The appeal was debated at great length, and ion of the Chair was sustained-yeas 40. nava 5.

Mr. Walker modified his amendment, so as to confine it to a grant of land to actual settlers for the alternate sections along the line of said road, six miles on each side, and the others for the railroad: and the money appropri ated to be used in the necessary survey.

The Chair decided this to be in order.

Mr. Chase appealed; and after a long de bate, the decision was sustained—yeas 25, nav

Mr. Adams then addressed the Senate in or position to the Homestead bill, and in favor of graduating the price of the public lands.

Mr. Charlton followed, in opposition to the Iomestead hill Mr. Dodge of Iowa, and Mr. Hale, defended

Mr. Butler replied. Before coming to a vote, the subject was postponed, and the Senate proceeded to con-

ider Executive business.

At a late hour the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up Mr. Walker's amendment directing a surve nd location of a railroad to the Pacific, an granting alternate sections of the public land to actual settlers free of charge, and the resi due of the land to be sold, and the proceeds o said road, was the pending question. This was further debated, and then rejected—yeas 17, navs 36.

Mr. Chase's amendment for a survey and exploration of the most practicable route for that railroad, was, after further debate, agreed o—yeas 31, nays 16.
An amendment appropriating \$100,000

the discoverer of the anæsthetic agent used in surgical cases in the army and navy, the person to whom the same is to be paid to be as-certained by judicial inquiry, was debated and

passed.
Mr. Douglas moved an amendment author ixing the President to contract for the construc-tion and defence of a wagon road from the valley of the Mississippi to Oregon and Califor-nia, granting lands for that purpose; this was

agreed to—yeas 25, nays 23.

The bill was reported, and all the amendments made in Committee except three: 1st, striking out the provision that armories shall the result of the browning that armores share be under civil superintendence; 2d, the one au-thorizing the construction of a wagon road to the Pacific; and, 3d, one relating to the Blue Lick Springs. Separate votes were taken on these—the first was disagreed to; the second was agreed to; the third was agreed to, after striking out "Blue Licks" and inserting "site." SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Civil and Diplomatic Approriation bill, with numerous amendments. id he would move to take it up as soon as the Army bill was disposed of.

Mr. Hunter moved to take up the Army Ap-

The motion was agreed to. The question pending was on the amendment proposed by Mr. Davis, and modified at the uggestion of Mr. Shields, to strike out the pro-

sion placing the national armories under the charge of civil superintendents, and to insert, lieu thereof, a provision modifying the act 1842 so as to authorize the President, when in his opinion it is desirable, to appoint a su-perintendent who was not of the army; and also to direct that a mixed commission of civilans and officers be appointed to examine and report which system of superintendency, civil or military, is best calculated to promote the The question being taken, the motion was

agreed to—yeas 29, nays 24.

The bill was then read a third time, and Mr. Hunter moved that the Senate proceed to consider the Civil and Diplomatic Appropri

The motion was agreed to. In order that time might be saved, no amend-ments were offered in Committee of the Whole, and the bill was reported to the Senate.

Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance submitted a large number of amendments which occupied the time of the Senate till after

Amongst the amendments disposed of were the following: To strike out the provision of the bill which prevents any part of the Patent Office building being used by the Secretary of the Interior for

any purposes other than those of the Patent Messrs. Walker, Davis, and James, opposed striking out the provision.

Messrs. Cass, Borland, and Hunter, replied.

It was then stricken out—yeas 24, nays 22.

To strike out the appropriations for the construction of the custom-house at St. Louis, \$115,000; at Louisville, \$87,745; and at Cincin

After debate, the Senate refused to strike The appropriation for the Minister to China was raised to \$18,000, including outfit. Twenty thousand dollars was added, to de

fray the expenses of the officers, &c., of the steam frigate sent to the World's Fair at New York, during their stay in this country. bill was then postponed. The Senate adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Monday, February 21.

The House was occupied, during the entire day, in disposing of the amendments which had been reported to the Civil and Diplomatic bill; upon several of which the yeas and nays were taken, and decided in the affirmative Among which was an appropriation of \$20,000 for the support of the transient poor in the District of Columbia; those for the custom-houses at St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and New Orleans; and a Minister to Central Amer

The amendment voting \$30,000 for heating furnishing, and repairing the Presidential man-sion, was negatived—yeas 63, nays 105; as was also the section of the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the purchase of Winder's build-ing for public offices. In favor of striking out n—yeas 99, nays 92. The bill was then read a third time and

A motion to suspend the rules for the pur pose of taking up the bill for the better regulation of the navy, was negatived—yeas 98, nays 84—not two-thirds voting. The House then went into Committee of th Whole, and took up the Indian bill, after which

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

The resolution requiring the binding of cerain maps was passed. tain maps was pass The House next resumed the bill establish ng reciprocal trade with the British North can Colonies on certain conditions

Mr. Fuller, of Maine, opposed the bill. Mr. Tuck replied. The House then went into Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill.
Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, offered an amend

ment appropriating \$1,769,000 to pay the Creek nation for lands the Government took from After debate, the Committee rose, and the

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, from the committee appointed to wait on Gen. Pierce, and acquaint him with the result of the Presidential election, reported that the committee had performed that duty, and that the President elect sig-

nified his acceptance of the office, &c.
Mr. Tuck, of New Hampshire, concluded his remarks on the Reciprocity bill. He contended that the duty levied on flour imported into the colonies was paid by the people of this country; he was opposed to the surrender of the coasting trade, as proposed by Mr. Clingman, which he felt satisfied would not be reciprocated by Great Britain, with reference to the British isles, and thought the bill should not be hampered by any such proposition; he saw no reason why the interests of the lumbering districts of Maine should be allowed to preju-

dice the bill, and which would be benefited by the admission of lumber into the British West India Islands. He said he was almost induced to move for the introduction of coal and iron into the bill, and cautioned the members from Pennsylvania not to prevent the passage of the bill as reing new vess
ported, as another Congress would undoubtedly agree to a bill which included those articles.

A numbe

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, made a lowed, accompanied with "five minutes short explanation of his amen lment, which he was convinced would operate beneficially upon

the agricultural interests by cheapening freights. The arguments that had been advanced in favor of reciprocity with the colonies would, he said, apply with greater weight to reciprocity with England. His object in introducing the

amendment was not to embarrass the bill, but to keep it before the country.

Mr. Townshend, of Ohio, stated that Canada and the Northwestern States produce a surplus agricultural produce, which may be mutually and beneficially exchanged, the market price of which in those countries is regulated by that of England.
Ohio, he said, was ready for free trade and

direct taxation, if the markets of the world were thrown open. He objected to coal being left out of the bill, as Western Canada presented an extensive market, and its exportation to that Province would benefit the Western trade The effect of the omission would be to benefit a monopoly on the part of Pennsylvania, to the injury of the general interests of that State and the country at large. Con also, he said, has become a necessary of life, and the exclu-sion of that article from the bill is to tax the

many for the benefit of the few. Owing to the scarcity of lumber in the Western States, they must have it from Canada; they cannot procure it from Maine or North Carolina, and are compelled to pay a duty of from 20 to 30 per cent. on all that is imported. The success of the bill, he said, ought not to be perilled by the demands of Maine.

Mr. Preston King, of New York, reported

from the Committee on Conference, relative to the bill to prevent frauds on the Treasury. They had agreed to insert a clause prohibiting parties from receiving recompense, with the intent to aid or assist in prosecuting any claim. The House, after taking the yeas and nays, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and again took up the Indian Appropriation bill. Various amendments were ed and disposed of. The Committee rose, the chairman reported the bill as amended, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

Mr. Townshend concluded his remarks, by alling the attention of members to the in portance of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, by which the lake vessels would be employed coastwise and to foreign ports during the winter season. He moved to insert "dried fruits" among the enumerated articles in the bill; which was agreed to.

Mr. Stuart, in the absence of Mr. Seymour,

who had been called away by illness in his family, said he was opposed to all the amendments which had been proposed, as unless the House had definite action to-day, the bill, under the rules, must lie over till Tuesday; and therefore he should never the rules. fore he should move the previous question, for the purpose of testing the sense of the House. Mr. Clingman moved that the bill be laid on the table, but withdrew his motion; which was renewed by Mr. Orr, and the motion was negatived—veas 63, nays 110.

The previous question was then put, and seconded—yeas 83, nays 34; but before the The main question could be submitted, (the morning hour having expired,) the House went into Union, and proceeded with the Indian Appropriation bill, which was finally passed.

Mr. Gentry offered an amen ent as an ad litional section: that if any officer who is now or may be charged with the payment of any of the appropriation made by this or any other act, shall pay to any clerk or employée a less act, shall pay to any clerk or employée a less sum than is allowed by law, and require such employée to accept or give a voucher for an amount greater than he has received, the officer thus acting shall be deemed guilty of embezzle-ment, and shall be fined double the sum so withheld, and imprisoned for the term of two years, and may be prosecuted and punished by any court having jurisdiction for the trial of

such offences. He said he knew of a clerk in one of the De partments who was appointed to office under circumstances like these: His father, who had been a merchant, obtained a little clerkship of thousand dollars after he became insolvent He died indigent; and the sympathy for the family was so strong that the head of the Department was compelled to appoint the son to the place thus vacated, that he might by this support his mother and a younger. He was put in with an understanding that he should receipt monthly at the rate of a thousand dollars a year, while three hunfavorite in the Department. He (Mr. G.) had protested against the outrage, and learned from the head of the Department that it was justified by numerous precedents.

In response to general inquiry, he said the head of the Department referred to was the Secretary of the Interior. He held that, in making appropriations, was the duty of the House to prevent such Ex-ecutive abuses as this. During the whole time he had been a member of Congress, a majority of the heads of Departments had been proper

subjects for impeachment; and if the House performed its duty, it would hold them to proper accountability.

Mr. Bayly knew nothing of the circumstanses referred to; but, without consulting the Secretary of the Interior, he undertook to say that if there was anything in the official conduct of Mr. Stuart a fair subject of investigation,

that gentleman was ready to meet it at any The question was taken, and Mr. Gentry's ent was agreed to. The Indian Appropriation bill was then laid side to be reported to the House; and also,

after explanations,
The bill providing compensation to such persons as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive and keep the public oneys, under the act of August 6, 1846, for

The bill making appropriations for the transportation of the mails of the United States, in ean steamers and otherwise. When the Committee rose, the above-named sills were passed, together with that establishing certain post routes.

After the transaction of other business, the

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25. The debate on the Naval bill was limited to

en hours; and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when t was taken up. Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, moved an amend ent, providing for an increase of the navy, by building three steam frigates and the san

number of sloops of war; which he contended would be a measure of practical economy. He called the attention of the Committee to the efforts making by other nations to increase their navies; the critical state of Europe; the neglect of the administration to vindicate the national honor, and the position of Cuba, which he considered as virtually in the hands of England and France; the want of armed mail steamers in the Pacific, and concluded by sta-

ting that had the measures he recommended three years ago been adopted, they would have been found to be of practical economy, and the navy would at present have been in an efficient Mr. Bowie, of Maryland, after giving his Brooks, early in the session, relating to the President's message, referred to the contemplated foreign policy of the Democratic party, and the delicate nature of our foreign relations, as

indicated by speeches in the Senate and the tone of the public press.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, opposed the amendment of Mr. Stanton, on the ground that apropriations for the naval service had been itherto extravagantly expended.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, contended ly paid. The first great step towards reform, he said, would be to give adequate compensation for the services which seamen perform, and who fought the battles of their country. He repeated, that to bring about a reform, it was necessary to begin with the materiel, by which alone a beneficial result could be produced.

The amendment to increase the number of

seamen to 9,000, and to add ten per cent. to their pay, was agreed to.

The amendment to provide for the building of three steam frigates and three steam sloops was ruled out of order by the chairman, as was also constructed for the statement of the statement o also one prescribing that instead of repairing old, worn-out vessels, the sum which would be so expended should be appropriated to building new vessels, there being no existing law to

A number of amendments as to detail fol-

Finally the Committee rose, leaving a large proportion of the bill to be discussed under the five minutes' rule on a future day, and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26. A letter of the Secretary of the Interior, vindicating himself against Col. Gentry's charges,

The Speaker said, by general consent, the simple fact would be mentioned on the journal that the paper was read.

Mr. Hibbard, from the joint Committee on

Conference, on the disagreeing amendments of the two Houses to the West Point Military Academy bill, made a report thereon; which was concurred in.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union-Mr.

Preston King in the chair-and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the sopport of the navy for the year ending Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, offered an amendment, directing the Secretary of the Navy to accept the proposition of the United States Mail Steamship Company to furnish one of their mail ships, as provided for by contract.

The Chairman decided the amendment to be ont of cader.

out of order. Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, appealed. The decision of the Chair was sustained-

ves 83, noes not counted. After further proceedings-Mr. Stanly offered an amendment appropria ting \$125,000 for the equipment, maintenance and support of the expedition to explore the interior of Africa, eastward of Liberia, and the ascertainment of the resources of that region, with a view to the colonization of blacks from

ne United States. The Chair ruled the amendment out of order Several other amendments were offered, de-bated, and rejected, and others agreed to; when The Committee rose, and the bill, as amend-ed, was reported to the House, and passed. The House adjourned.

Both Houses of Congress were occupied or Monday, chiefly, with the appropriation bills.

THE PROBABLE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1853. Special Dispatch to the Evening Post. Caleb Cushing arrived in town this morning and Jefferson Davis is expected to-night. It is now ascertained, with comparative certainty that the Cabinet will be composed as follows Secretary of State.—William L. Marcy,

Secretary of Treasury .- James Guthrie, Secretary of War.-Jefferson Davis, of Mi sippi,

Secretary of Interior .- Gov. McClelland, Michigan. Secretary of Navy.-James C. Dobbin. North Carolina. Postmaster General.—James Campbell.

Attorney General .- Caleb Cushing, of Mas Boston, February 8, 1853. The Philosophy of Mysterious Agents. In three Parts. By Dr. E. C. Rodgers. An Exposé of the Spiritual Humbug. Price, 25 cents each part. Heaven and its Spiritual Emblems. A Religious

To the Editor of the National Era: Permit me, as a representative of many of your readers, to inquire if we are not to have more of the productions of the author of the Rhymed Romance in your paper. Within the limits of my knowledge, that excellent and eautifully written poem was very popular, for main reason that it inculcate rare with writers of the present day-sound, practical, moral truth. The style of its embodiment was new and very pleasing. There was the ring of the true metal about it, which makes us wish for something more, equally musical and entertaining. Yours respectfully,

A SUBSCRIBER. Our subscriber shall be occa sionally gratifi ed.-Ed. Era.

OHIO WHIG CONVENTION .- The Whig Con vention of Ohio, assembled at Columbus on the 23d instant, made the following nominations State officers: For Governor, Nelson Bar ere: for Lieutenant Governor, J. J. Allen State Treasurer, Henry Brachman; Secretary of State, N. H. Vanvorke; Attorney General W. H. Gibson; Judge of Supreme Court, F. T.

CONNECTICUT WHIG STATE CONVENTION

Hartford, Feb. 24 .- The Whig Convention to day made the following nominations for State officers: For Governor, Hon. Henry Dutton, of New Haven; Lieutenant Governor, Thomas Fitch; Secretary of State, Thomas Robinson Treasurer, D. W. Camp; Comptroller, Allen F Stillman. TRENTON, Feb. 23 .- The prohibitory liquot

law was defeated to-day by a vote of 9 to 45. The air line railroad bill was also lost. It received 22 votes—31 being necessary to pass a RE-NOMINATION OF GOV. SEYMOUR .- Hart

ford. Feb 23 - The Democratic State Convenon of Connecticut to-day re-nominated The l. Seymour for re-election as Governor.

Rhode Island, Feb. 24.—The Senate passed the liquor bill yesterday, and it will go into operaion in ten days. The Democrats of Rhode Island have no nated Philip Allen as their candidate for nex Governor, and for Congress they have nomina-ted Thomas Davis in the eastern district, and

Benjamin B. Thurston in the western district

MARRIAGES At Madison, N. Y., December 22d, by Rev. M. S. Platt, Mr. WILLIAM R. BURNHAM to Miss Sarah M., only daughter of Maj. Corall, of Madison.

Also at Madison, February 22d, by the san Rev. F. B. Ames, of Apulia, to Miss ELIZABETH R., and Rev. S. H. TAFET, of McGrawville, to Miss Mary A., daughters of Dea. M. R. Burn ham, of Madison.

DEATHS. Died in Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y., March 12, 1852, Asher Belding, aged seventy-five years, of a lingering, and for the last three weeks of his life, distressing sickness, which re-moved from earth one who knew not an enemy, or looked in vain for friends, while frien could avail anything. As in health, so in sick ness, he bore the ills of life with a philosophy surpassed by few, and with a resignation that does credit to the votaries of Christianity. In his death the poor have lost a friend, the op-pressed of earth a real friend, and all that CRUSOE LIFE: ADVENTURES IN THE ISL-AND OF JUAN FERNANDEZ. By J. Ross be seed of earth a real friend, and an that shared his acquaintance a friend, who only had to be known, to be respected and beloved.

Died of paralysis, at College Hill, near Cincinnati, Ohio, February 11, 1853, M. C. WILLIAMS, M. D., in the fifty-second year of his

age, long and favorably known as a zealous RALTIMORE MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE ERA.]

Beef cattle, { Net 5.50	a	7.25	The Red and the Blouse.
Gross average 3.25	8	0.00	TRIBUTARY SONNET TO WALTER COLTON.
Beef, Mess, per bbl 14.00	a	15.50	By Park Benjamin.
Batter, per lb 0.14	a	0.17	EXTRACTS FROM THE PORTFOLIO OF AN
Cheese, per lb 0.09	2	0.10	EXCITEMENT SEEKER. Introduction. The
Clover seed, per bushel - 6.00	8	0.00	Drowned Boy and his Mother. A True Ghost
Corn meal, per bbl 3.31	a	0.00	Story. The Feelings of the Dead.
Corn, white, per bushel - 0.56	a	0.57	BETTER THAN DIAMONDS.
Corn, yellow, per bushel - 0.57	a	0.58	GIFTS OF MEMORY.
Corn, mixed, per bushel - 0.00	8	0.00	REMARKABLE PREDICTIONS.
Flour, Howard Street, 5.121	. a	5.25	WAS IT ALL LUCK?
Hams, per lb 0.101			THE CARELESS WORD.
Shoulders, per lb08	B		THE SINGER OF EISENACH.
Sides, per lb 0.09	a	0.091/4	BLEAK HOUSE. By Charles-Dickens.
Hogs, live 7.50	a	8.00	Chapter XXXVI. Chesney World. XXXVII.
Lard, in bbls., per lb 0.10	8	0.00	Jarndyce and Jarndyce. XXXVIII. A Strug-
Lard, in kegs, per lb 0.11	a	0.13	gle. Illustrations.—The Ghost's Walk. Lady Ded-
Oats, per bushel 0.38	8		lock in the Wood.
Pork. Mess. per bbl 17.00	a	0.00	MISS HARRINGTON'S PREDICTION.
Pork, Prime, per bbl 15.00	a	0.00	MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
Rye, per bushel 0.75	a	0.80	EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
Rye flour 4.12	8	0.00	EDITOR'S DRAWER.
Wheat, red, per bushel - 1.12	- 8	1.14	LITERARY NOTICES.
Wheat, white, per bushel - 1.15	a	1.18	COMICALITIES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.
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Senate of the United States, Feb. 15, 1853. tee of Rush County.

J. W. YOUNG, Chairman. The following resolutions, submitted by the committee on Foreign Relations, were under

> [They are the resolutions of Mr. Mason, which we For which Mr. SEWARD had offered the fol-

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Feb. 24—4t

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

SPEECH OF HON, JOHN P. HALE, OF N. H

lowing as a substitute:

Strike out all afor the word "Resolved," and insert:
That the United states cannot suspend diplomatic needia
tions with Mexico without rendering to that Power, or wait
ing a reasonable time to receive from it, an offer of arbitration, according to the terms of the treaty of vanishing his Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I believe that it

was about the time of the last war with England, that a gallant and deceased officer of the American navy, at a public dinner, gave this toast: "Our country; may she always be right; but right or wrong, may she ever be victorious."

I have no wish at the present time to find fault with the sentiment; but modern progress has abbreviated it somewhat, and in the common parlance of the day it is thus expressed briefly, "Our country, right or wrong," omitting the most material part of the wish and toast, "may she always be right." Sir, I desire always to be on the side of my country. I desire that she may be always right; but whether she is right or wrong, I am always with her and for her. I believe it is the first duty of patriotism, when we find the country wrong, to endeavor to set her right; and when we find that she is going in a direction which is likely to place her in a wrong position, she is entitled to our best ef-

forts to put her in a different direction.

I know further, sir, that there is another axiom in the politics of modern days; which is, that when the country is in a war, no matter whether that war is just or unjust, no matter whether we had good and sufficient cause for it or not, it is the duty of patriotism to sustain the war, and sustain the Administration in a vigorous and efficient prosecution of it. I shall sually pursued in the bost seminaries in New Eng-ind. Catalogues sent to those desiring them. E. D. BANGS, Principal. not combat that sentiment at present, but I will claim for it this qualification: That it is not TO BOOKSELLERS AND THE PUBLIC IN THE the duty of patriotism—when an individual sees the country about to take a position which will lead to a war, when if the war ensue it must inevitably be unjust-to hasten the coun must inevitably be unjust—to master the contry into such a position; but, on the other hand, it is the dictate of patriotism and of duty to endeavor to arrest a series of measures which are calculated to place the country in such an

infortunate position.

I believe, sir, that the course recommended by the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate to be pursued in relation to Mexico has just exactly that tendency, and is calculated to produce exactly that result. If these resolutions mean anything—and they certainly do, because they do not come from a source where mere idle gasconade is used—they mean that diplomatic relations with Mexico are to be suspended, that this country is to assume a posi-tion of hostility looking to war, unless Mexico reverses its whole policy, unless it decrees and confirms that which the people and the Gov-ernment of Mexico have pronounced to be null and void-I mean the Garay grant.

That is the position which the committee take, as I understand their resolution. They say that they "are fully prepared to sustain the Executive department in the position" which it has assumed towards Mexico; and they conclude by recommending to the Senate the adoption of the resolutions which are now before us, and which are familiar to every member of the body, in which they say: "It is not compatible with the dignity of this Gov-ernment to prosecute the subject further by negotiation." We are to fold our arms in offended dignity, and wait for Mexico to come to us: and if Mexico does not come to us, we stand committed to our citizens "to protect them in their rights abroad as well as at home;" and if Mexico fails within a reasonable time to reconsider her position respecting the Garay grant, "then it will have become the duty of this Government to review all existing relations with that Republic, and to adopt such measures as will preserve the honor of the country and the rights of its citizens." be a most invaluable contribution to the standard literature of our country. No man stands higher, in the estimation of the truly great and good, than the venerable Judgo Jay. And no none has contributed a greater number of articles of sterling value to the cause of freedom and peace than he. To be published in one 12mo volume of about 500 pages, with a fine portrait of the author. Price \$1. a good deal of pain, because I thought it was placing the Senate, and if the country followed the Senate, it was placing the country in a very false position. The reason for that opinion now propose to give to the Senate as briefly as I may. The materials upon which this opinion is founded are spread over a good many pages, and cover a large portion of the history of our diplomacy in Mexico, and of the domestic history of the history of our diplomacy in Mexico, and of the domestic history of the Covergent for second pages.

ory of that Government, for several years past tory of that Government, for several years past.

The position which is assumed by the President, by the Secretary of State, and by all the officers of the Administration who have had anything to do with this matter, by our foreign ministers, and by our committees, is this: That the citizens of the United States, relying in good mand, to render it the most attractive and most useful magazine for popular reading in the world; and the extent to which their efforts have been successful is indicated by the fact that it has attained a greater circulation than any similar periodical ever issued.

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are furnished to those who wish to have their back
numbers uniformly bound, at twenty-five cents each. had faith of Mexico. You find this idea spread over the whole correspondence. You find it in the letter of Mr. Fillmore to President Arista; for in that letter he says, (I quote the extracts given by the committee in their report:)

given by the committee in their report:)

"In addition to the motives I have urged for the speedy adjustment of this matter, I beg leave most carnestly to call the attention of your Excellency to the probable difficulties that may grow up between the two nations, should Moxico break her plighted faith in the grant to Garay. Our citizens, relying upon her good faith, have become interested in that grant; they have advanced large sums of money for the purpose of carrying out its objects; they have surveyed a route for a railroad, and demonstrated the practical possibility of constructing it: and it is not possisurveyed a route for a railroad, and demonstrated the practicability of constructing it; and it is not possible that they should now be deprived of the privileges guarantied by that grant, and sustain the heavy losses that must ensue, without appealing to their own Government for the enforcement of their rights. My anxious desire is to avoid the too probable consequences that must result from such an appoal. We cannot, if we would, be indifferent to it. It is a duty which every Government owes to its own citizens, to which every Government owes to its own citizens, to protect their rights at home and abroad; and the consequences growing out of the disagreement of the proprietors of the Gravay grant and the Government of Mexico are such as no true friend of this country or of Mexico can look upon with indifference."

What does that have now more? Work It

What does that language mean? War. It can mean nothing else. Then the President of the United States, in a formal letter to President Arista, denounces war by this Republic upon the Republic of Mexico, unless the latter confirms the Garay grent; and it is assumed that citizens of the United States, relying upon the plighted faith of Mexico, have invested their means in the enterprise secured by the Garay grant, and that by the bad faith of Mexico they are debarred from enjoying the privileges of that grant. The same thing is said by Mr. Webster, in his letter to Mr. Letcher dated August 24, 1850. Here is his

"The present holders are the assignees of those British subjects. Hence the validity of their title is conceived to have derived a peculiar sanetion, which the honor of this Government demands should be maintained unimpaired." * * * * * * "If Mexico should reject our overtures for this purpose, we will extend our protection to them alone, according to our own sense of right and duty, and as future events may require."

Mr. Webyten there theretares, that if the

language:

Mr. Webster there threatens, that if the Government of Mexico does not confirm this grant, the Government of the United States will go upon her territory and enforce its own ideas of the protection which is due to its citi zens, without the consent of Mexico, and against its will. But Mr. Webster, in that letter, was not content altogether to not the part of the warrior. He manifested, at the close of it, what I think would be called, in the Southern country, a little of the Yankee, for he says to

"Perhaps if, on a suitable occasion, you were to hint, in connection with this subject, that the money due to Mexico for the extension of the limits of our territory, pursuant to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, has not yet been paid in full, and that contingencies might happen which would warrant this Government in withholding it, an impression might be produced favorable to the result of your negotiation." That is threatening them with war in the

first place, and if that threat is not enough, he tells them we will not pay what we have bound ourselves by solemn treaty to pay.

Again, on the 30th of April, 1851, Mr. Web ster, in a letter to the Mexican Minister, Mr

COMICALITIES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

Illustrations.—Progress of Luxury. An Affair
of Importance. Failure of the Croton. An Eligible Opportunity. Illustrations.—Ball and Walking Dress. Diner Costume. Cap.
HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. De la Rosa, says:

"The undersigned has the especial instruction of the President of the United States to call the serious attention, both of Mr. De la Ross and his Govern-ment, to the serious embarrassments which may re-sult if this treaty should be rejected, and those citi-zens of the United States who have, with so much

sens of the United States who have, with so much laudable real, entered upon the enterprise, and incurred such heavy expenses in its prosecution, should now be turned back on an appeal to their own Government, as well for the disappointment of just expectations as for indemnity for actual losses.

"In conclusion, the undersigned has to say to Mr. De la Ross, that having seen the treaty of the 25th of January negotiated, assented to, and approved by highly respectable and eminent citizens of Mexico, honorably known in other countries as well as their own, and all this under the sanction of a distinguished citizen, just placed by the voice of his countrymen at the head of the Government, the President of the United States cannot persuade himself that such a calamity as its rejection by Mexico now impends over both countries."

The meaning of that language cannot be mistaken, and the idea which Mr. Webster meant to convey cannot be misunderstood.

Again, in writing to Mr. Letcher, under date mber 22, 1851, Mr. Webster says:

"It is well known that, relying upon the grant from the Mexican Government, and upon the grant from the Mexican Government, American citizens have proceeded to the expenditure of large sums of money, towards the accomplishment of the great pur-pose which is the object of the treaty."

Mr. Letcher, in writing to Mr. Webster from Mexico, February 14, 1852, says:

"Moxico shall have a full view of the dangerous precipice over which she is standing. She shall know that it is the positive determination of the Government of the United States to protect, at all hazards, her citizens who have made large investments in the enterprise, relying upon the good faith of the public acts of Moxico."

I will not weary the Senate by repeating declarations of this sort, which are to be found in the published correspondence between the Government of Mexico and our Government, and their various officers, on this subject. It has been assumed by Government, throughout the whole matter, as an incontrovertible fact, that to the citizens of the United States were held out the tempting inducements of Mexico to enter into this matter with their capital, and that now Mexico is breaking faith with them, and that our Government is bound, by every consideration which can address itself to ernment able and willing to maintain the rights of its own citizens, to protect the rights hus trampled upon by Mexico.

If that is the true state of the case—if such

are the facts-I grant there would be some reason in the language that we have assumed, and there would be some reason for the course indicated by the Committee on Foreign Rela-tions, provided that we had not already a subsisting treaty with Mexico, by which we have bound ourselves, by the most solemn obliga-tions that can bind nations, that, if difficulty should arise, war shall not be the remedy we will seek, but that we will first seek a p arill seek, but that we will first seek a peace-able and friendly arbitration. I say, that if we had not such a treaty as that binding upon us to-day, there might be some propriety in the belligerent attitude which has been assumed belligerent attitude which has been assumed by the Administration toward Mexico; that if what they assume as correct were really

I deny the proposition entirely. I lay down this position, and I will prove it by the authen-tic and published documents, that so far was the Government of Mexico from ever inviting the citizens of the United States into this affair. and so far were the citizens of the United States from going into it upon any such invitations, that it was a grant made by Mexico to her own citizens; and the first assignment of this grant, or any part of it, made to Manning & Mackintosh, the English house under whom the present American holders claim title, was made upon the express condition that they must, in the most positive and conclusive manner, reir nationality, so that, whatever circumstances may happen, and whatever measures these may require, neither the settlers aforesaid, nor the proprietors, may, in any case nor for any cause, plead alien privileges, nor any other privileges, except those which have been granted or may be granted to them by the laws of the country, to which both their persons and their property must be subjected, AND WITHOUT THIS REQUISITE they will not be admitted. In addition to this, the grant had been annulled by the Congress of Mexico, and the Government of Mexico had refused to acknowledge Manning & Mackintosh as the assignees of the grant, or as having any right in the contract; and that Government had not only refused to acknowledge the assignment to Manning & Mackintosh, but it had notified those parties that the Govern not consent to the transfer, and it had further Washington, to inform Garay, the original holder of the grant, that the Mexican Government would not consent to any assignment, be-fore any American citizen was interested in it to the amount of a single dollar. Here, then is the plighted faith of Mexico!

Instead of inviting citizens of the United States, or any other foreigners, to join in the undertaking, she expressly excluded them all, except upon the express condition that they renounce their nationality and the protection of their own Government, so careful was she to annulled the grant; she had refused to acknowledge the assignment to the English com-pany; she notified the English house that she would not consent to the assignment; and resumed the grant, because it had been forfeited by a neglect to comply with its conditions ; the Minister of Foreign Relations had instructed the Mexican Minister near this Government to notify Garay, the original holder of the grant, that the Government refused to consent to the transfer; and further, that it resumed all the rights that he ever had. This was done on the 14th or 15th of January, 1849; and the very first notice that Mexico had that there was anybody except her own citizens interested in it was not given till the 5th of February, 1849, by Manning & Mackintosh; and that ent was not notified that anybody in the United States had any interest in it till six nonths after that time Now, I ask with what face the President o

the United States, or the Secretary of State, or the Minister of the United States in Mexico, can come before the Senate and before the world, and reneat over and over again, in every form in which they have put it, that American citizens were induced to go into this matter by the plighted faith of Mexico, which faith Mexico has broken? I have made the proposi that such is not the ease, and I intend to prove it: and I hope the Senate will attend to it, for I look upon this as a question of great moment. I look upon it as a question which is likely, if it be not arrested by the consideration and action of the Senate, to place the country in a very false position.

very laise position.

Sr, if Mexico were a strong Government—
if it were a Government like England, or like
Russia—I should not have the least concern on
earth about these resolutions, but I should take them as some of those harmless ebullitions, some of those stupendous jokes, in the shape of solemn resolutions, which Old Conservatism and Young America throw before the Senate in the race they have to run to get ahead of each other—but that is not the case here. Mex co is weak, feeble, and distracted. She has no defence to make, except what is to be found in the justice of her cause, and in the magnanim ty with which a powerful nation should always treat a weaker one.
I will now proceed to prove what I have said

and I will prove it by reference to the docu-ments. I will endeavor to be brief. I will endeavor not to fatigue the Senate by going over a great body of extracts, but I will state the points as briefly as possible.

The foundation of this grant was a decree made by Santa Anna to Garay, on the 1st of March, 1842, and it extended to twenty-eight hs. Whether that grant was valid or whether Santa Anna had any power to make any such grant-is a matter o consequence, in some aspects of this case. Gen-tlemen are in the habit of speaking of these several chiefs of Mexico as dictators. I believe the fact is, that no one of these officers ever claimed to be dictator. In the revolutions to which Mexico has unfortunately been subjected, and the changes which have come sometimes almost as frequently as the varying seasons of the year, they have uniformly, so far as my examination has extended, bound themselves by written plans or constitutions. At the time Santa Anna made this decree, he was acting, not under the old Constitution of 1824, which had been subverted by the Central Constitution of 1836, and again subverted in 1841, by what is called the bases of Tacubaya and the convention of Estanzuela. It was under these that Santa Anna was then acting.

Santa Anna, in the decree, states his author-"It is by virtue of the powers and faculties vorted me by the seventh article of the senvention signed

at Tacubaya, and sworn to by the re

Then it was by the bases of Tacubaya that he claimed to have authority to issue that decree. But be it remembered—and I ask the attention of the Senate to the fact—that these attention of the Senate to the fact—that thee same bases of Tacubaya, by which Santa Anna claimed to have the right to confer this grant upon Garay, also contained the provision that all his acts, while acting under these bases, should be submitted to the first constitutional Congress that was assembled. And Garay, he took this grant from Santa Anna, knet that he took it subject to the contingency that it was liable to be laid before the first constitutional Congress, for its approbation or reje-tion. Santa Anna was acting under the base of Tacubaya and the convention of Estanzuele seventh article of the bases of Tacubaya in these words:

"The powers of the Provisional Executive Government shall be everything necessary for the organization of every branch of the public administration." The second article of the convention of E tanzuela is as follows:

"The acts of the Government of his Excellency, General Don Anastasio Bustamente, and those of the Government that succeed him in the mean time, from the lst of August of the present year, 1841, of whatever class they may be, shall be submitted to the approbation of the first constitutional Congress; and likewise shall be remitted to the same Congress the acts of the Executive Provisional, in conformity with the bases which the army of his Excellency General Santa Anna has adouted."

The time fixed by the decree of Santa Anna for Garay to go on and complete his work expired on the 1st of July, 1844. At that time the bases of Tacubaya and the convention of Estanzuela had been superseded by what were called, I think, the Bases Organicas, and during that time Canalizo, President ad interim, extended the grant to Garay for another year, carrying it to July, 1845. The Bases Organica which Canalizo extended the origina grant, were subject to exactly the same condi that all the acts done by the provisional chief then in power, should be subjected to the action of the first constitutional Congress. Santa Anna-when the progress of revol

tion was such that he saw a constitutional Con-gress was about to be assembled, by which the validity of his grants would be inquired into, and the grants confirmed or rejected—understanding perfectly the nature of the grant, and the nature of the authority to pass upon it took a very sagacious way to get over it, or around it; and he issued his own decree that the responsibility established by the bases of Tacabaya, requiring his acts to be submitted to a constitutional Congress, was a mere exssion of opinion, and was not binding; that framers of the bases of Tacubaya had simply said they thought his acts ought to be subtted, but did not mean to require that they hould be

But a Congress did assemble, and on the 1st f April, 1845, they took up the subject of these decrees, and one of the very first acts which they did was to declare that all the doings of the Provisional Government, except so far as they fell within the very letter of the authority which was conferred upon them for the extra-ordinary emergency out of which they had en created, were annulled, and under

act these grants were annulled. But, whether that decree of the Congress was sufficient or not, suppose that Santa Anna had the power and authority to make the grant—suppose that Canalizo had authority to extend it, and suppose the first constitutional Congress of 1845 had not power to annul it what, then, is the condition of things? Why, the time expired in July, 1845, and not one step had then been made towards doing anyg under the grant.

What next do you find? Garay then peti-

tioned, not the President, not the Chief of the

nation, but he petioned the Government for an

extension of his grant; and the Council refu to act upon it, and they submitted the question to the Chamber of Deputies. The Chamber of Deputies granted the request, and it was sent to the Senate. In the Senate the subject was referred to a committee; the committee reported favorably, but no action was had upon the matter by the Senate, and thus the grant was not extended by any act of the Government. But at that time General Salas was Provisional Chief in Mexico. It must be borne in mind that General Salas, on the 22d of August, 1846, he then being in supreme power, published a decree restoring the Constitution of 1824. That Constitution was then restored over the whole of Mexico; the military Governors went out, and constitutional Covernors were elected in their places, and the machinery of the Constitution of 1824 was put in full operation all over Mexico. Under that Constitution, the President of Mexico had no more right to make such a grant than had the President of the United States. Yet General Salas, on the 5th of November, 1846, nearly three months after 1824, which has been in operation from that day to the present, took the very bill which had passed the Chamber of Deputies and had been suspended in the Senate, and made a decree similar to it, extending the grant to Garay for two years. Immediately upon this grant of Garay being extended by the decree of Salas, Garay applied to the Government for a confirmation, or, as it is styled in the papers of that country, credentials. The Government took the matter into consideration, and confirmed the grant, with two essential modificaions-one was, that all contracts that were to be made relative to the matter should be sub mitted to the Government for consideration and approval; and the second was, that all the colonists who went on to work upon the proposed railway, or other interoceanic commu should renounce their nationality and give up their alien privileges. Upon these terms, and these conditions being incorporated into the decree, or into the credentials, Garay took the

grant. The grant to Garay was of a twofold character; and I beg the Senate to bear this in mind, because, if they do, they will avoid some of the very errors into which the Administra-tion has fallen. One of these grants was for colonizing the country, and the other was for making an interoceanic communication, and both were separate and distinct. On the 7th of January, 1847, Garay assigned to Manning & Mackintosh—what? What the Committee on Foreign Relations suppose by their report, what Mr. Webster says in his letter, was a Tehuantepee. No such thing. On the 7th of January, 1847, Garay assigned to Manning & Mackintosh that part of the grant which related to colonization, and he expressly said:

"That by this transfer on the part of the covenant-er, D. José Garay, it is not to be understood that he confers upon Messrs. Manning & Mackintosh, and Schneider & Company, any right whatever to carry on navigation from one sea to the other; but he de-clares that he transfers to the gentlemon aforesaid the right of navigating said Costragonales, right for clares that he transfers to the gentlemen aloresand the right of navigating said Contanonalces river, for all such purposes as may be suitable and useful to the business connected with the transfer of the lands in question, without any detrinent accruing in vir-tue of such act to the privileges vested in the afore-

That Garay reserved to himself in the most formal manner possible. He retained all the privileges relating to the construction of a railroad, or other transit, across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and he sold to Manning & Mackintosh the simple right of colonizing the country. Manning & Mackintosh, as they were perfectly aware that they were bound to do by the conditions that had been inserted into the contract that was drawn up upon the decree of Salas, submitted this transfer to the Government for approval. Did the Government approve of it? No, sir; but they rejected it, until something else was inserted; and I want to

read the note which was inserted in the deed "The most excellent President has made himself acquainted with the contents of the clause of this document, and in view of the antecedents which have been borne in mind, he has been pleased to approve of said contract, but with the additions which have been deemed wise and just, in order to fill up bave been deemed wise and just, in order to fill up the vacuums alluded to in the deed itself—vacuums which might become the source of all sorts of discussions, that are to be avoided. It has been moticed that no mention has been made in the contract of the renunciation of nationality, provided for by the thirteenth article of the law of November 5, 1846. According to the spirit of the aforesaid law, this renunciation must take place in the most positive and conclusive manner, on the part of the settlers, so that whatever circumstances may happen, and whatever measures these may require, noither the settlers aforesaid, nor the proprietors, may not, in any ease nor for any cause, plead alien privileges, nor any other privileges except those which have been granted to them by the laws of the country to which both their persons and their property must be subjected; and without this requisite they will not be admitted. Nor is it stated whether the transferces have to give an account to the Supreme Government of the contracts they may extend the settlers are the settlers.

This note, containing this explicit direction to the proprietors that settlers must renoming the their nationality, and submit themselves entirely to such justice as Mexico would give them, to be fully and explicitly understood, was inserted in the contract itself, and signed by Manning & Mackintosh. They took the assignment of that part of the Garay grant with the full knowledge that they divested them. signment of that part of the Garay grant with the full knowledge that they divested them-selves of all protection that the Government would be bound to extend to them under other ircumstances, if they had not thus divested

Thus the matter remained until September. 1848. It is said that then—and the deed ap-pears to be so—in September, 1848, there was a transfer made to Manning & Mackintosh of the remaining part of the contract, and that was the part which related to making an interoceanic communication between the two seas. Early in January, 1849, Manning & Mackintosh notified the Mexican Government that this contract had been assigned to them in September, 1848. What did that Government do? The very first moment that the Mexican Government had any notice that anybody else except a Mexican citizen was coming in to take this contract, they notified Manning & Mackintosh that they would not consent to the transfer; and they further notified them that the Government resumed to themselves all the concessions which had been made in the Garay grant, for the reason that the time limited in the grant for the performance of the work had United States to serve upon Garay, who was then residing in New York, a like notice, which ask the Secretary to do me the favor to read. The Secretary accordingly read it, as follows:

MEXICAN LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To Senor Don Joss Garay, New York:

His Excellency the Minister of Fereign Affairs of the Mexican Republic, in his note of the 8th of the last March, commands me, by order of his Excellency the President, to notify you that the time of the extension of the privilence for company was of interesting. tension of the privilege for opening a way of inter course, of interoceanic communication through th Isthmus of Tehuantepec having expired, all the con sthmus of Tehuantepee naving seriors made to you by the decree of March, 1842 nave ceased, and the Republic has resumed all he rights upon this matter. God and liberty!

LUIS DE LA ROSA.

BALTIMORE, April 8, 1849.

That Garay received that notice in season i bstantiated by the fact that on the 12th of April he answered it. Now, it must be renembered that up to this time there had not been the least intimation to Mexico that anyoody except Garay had any interest in the contract for making the interoceanic communica-tion. They had been notified of the transfer of the colonization grant, and probably good rea-sons were suggested why they should favor that assignment, because they wanted foreigners to come in and settle. But up to this moment they had never received any intimation that anybody but Garay was interested in the other grant; and when they did hear it, they noti-fied Manning & Mackintosh that they did not recognise them as transferees of Garay; and inasmuch as the two years granted by the de-cree of 1846 had expired, the privilege had beome extinct.

In view of all these facts, I wish the Senate to look at the position of the President of the United States, of the late Secretary of State, and of our Minister to Mexico. The complaint has gone out to the world, that, induced by the empting offers of Mexico, American citizens have gone on and invested their money, their means, in this grant, relying upon the good faith of Mexico; and that Mexico having refused to keep her faith, this Government is called upon to go even to the extreme resort of war, to vindicate the outraged rights of those American citizens who have been thus trampled upon by Mexico. Why, sir, this was a Mexican grant to a Mexican citizen, to be performed on Mexican soil, and the time and the time again for which the extension had been sought and granted had expired, and nothing had been done. Then it was sold to Manning & Mackintosh, to induce the English Government to come in and see if they could not enforce it. It was transferred to English subjects, in order to try to get England to bully Mexico into what er sense of justice would not dictate to her. I do not know, and I have not the facts that I can state to the Senate sufficient to warrant His Excellency the Governor of State of Oaxaea. me in saying, that an application was made to me in saying, that an application was made to the British authorities to induce them take up this claim of Manning & Mackintosh. I have the claim of Manning & Mackintosh. I have made to Mr. Lacunza for these passports. It it before the Senate, but I have as much as satisfies my own mind that their interposition was asked, and that the British officials refused touch it with their fingers.

What then? Six months after this six months after the contract had expired, and had been annulled we find - what? After the Government of Mexico had notified Garay, had notified Manning & Mackintosh, and everybody, that the grant had expired by its own limitation, and by a neglect to comply with its conditions, after an attempt had been made to enlist the powerful support of the British Gov-ernment in behalf of the claim assigned to Manning & Mackintosh, British subjects, and it stood in their hands, Mackintosh sending day after day, notes to the Mexican Govern-ment, and his own Government not appear ing to back him up—what then do we find?
Why, on the 15th of July, 1849, six months
after this, Mr. Mackintosh informed the Government of Mexico that he was going to ins form his partners, residing out of the Republic, of what had taken place in regard to his enterprise, the headquarters of which, by common consent of all parties interested, had been definitively established in the United States; the company being represented by Senor Don Pedro Amadeo Hargous, who for the future would deal with the Government of the Republic, since he, Mackintosh, had ceased to represent the interests of said company. That is the first time, the 15th of July, 1849, that Mr. Hargous's name appears in this matter. The grant had before that time expired by its own lim-itation in 1848. It had been annulled by the Mexican Congress, and resumed by the Mexi-can Government. Mackintosh, the English assignee, had been notified of this; Garay had been notified of it; the thing was as dead as death could make it. Then, in order to revive it, if possible, it was assigned to citizens of the United States, and the Government of the United States was called upon to go in and vindi-cate the rights of its citizens, who had been in-

duced, upon the tempting offers of Mexico, to invest their capital in the enterprise. What were those offers? Why, sir, the Mexican Government said to every citizen of the United States, "Before you can be interested in this contract, or before you can go on to this line as a settler, you must renounce your nationality—you must give up the idea of appealing to your own Government—you must come here upon Mexican seil, and take a Mexican contract and be content with Mexican laws, and such a judgment and adjudication of your rights as Mexican tribunals can give you." These were the tempting offers that were held out. That was the plighted faith of Mexico upon which the citizens of the United States

went there, and invested their means in this contract. contract.

Now, I know very well that there is an attempt made by the Committee on Foreign Relations and by the Secretary of State, to show that, notwithstanding the grant had expired by its own limitation; notwithstanding the objections to the authority of Santa Anna, and of Canalization of Salata Anna, and of Canalization of Salata Anna, and or Canal zo, and of Salas, to make the decrees; notwith-standing that the two years prescribed by Salas in his decree of November 6, 1846, had also expired, there are yet reasons enough by which it can be made to appear that Mexico has acknowledged the grant subsequently. I will take the reasons given by the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Committee say:

"The Committee will now proceed to show that the "The Committee will now proceed to show that the Mexican Government has, subsequently to this decree of November, 1846, recognised, in the most unequivocal manner, the binding validity of this grant, and admitted its obligation to abide by it,
"In 1846-47 the assignment of the grant to Manning & Mackintosh was duly notified to the Government of Mexico, and, on their complaint, President Horrers issued orders to the Governors of Oaxaca and Vera Crus to prevent the cutting of mahogany, on the lands granted, by any other than the English company."

That is one reason, and the answer to that must have suggested itself to everybody who has listened to me. The assignment spaken of here, made in 1847, to Manning & Mackinthey will not be admitted. Nor is it stated whether the transferees have to give an account to the Supreme Government of the contracts they may enter into for the introduction of families; nor is there any montion made of the record ordered to be kept, in pursuance of the feurteenth article of the aforesaid

law of November the 5th. All these obligations are of a relative character, and as they have been contracted by you, they must be binding upon the transconfirmed that assignment. It is an abundant answer to that, further to say that Manning & Mackintosh so understood it; Garay so under-stood it; and everybody so understood it; because in September, 1848, Garay executed another conveyance to them, by which he gave them, in addition to the right of colonization, the right of making this way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The committee go on to give their second reason:

give their second reason:

"In 1847, whilst the treaty of peace was under negotiation, Mr. Trist, the Commissioner on the part of the United States, by instruction from his Government, proposed a large money consideration to Mexico for a right of way across the Isthmus of Tohuantepee, and was answered that Mexico could not treat on this subject, because she had, several years before, made a grant to one of her own citizens, who had transferred his right, by authorization of the Mexican Government, to English subjects, of whose rights Mexico could not dispose."

Whatever these negotiations may have meant—whether they meant to have a little

meant—whether they meant to have a little diplomacy there—whether they meant to represent the matter a little stronger than it wasnothing is clearer than that they could not
have had in their heads or hearts the idea
that Garay had assigned to any English subjects the right of making this interoceanic communication, because the contract under which Manning & Mackintosh claimed that right was not executed until some eighteen months after-That contract was executed in September, 1848, and these negotiations were going on in the early part of 1847. It is, therefore, perfectly plain that the negotiations could not have referred to a grant to make that way expired. They not only did that, but they inscreed the Minister of Mexico resident in the to Manning & Mackintosh for more than a year afterwards. What, then, did the Commissioners mean? They meant the right of colonization, because that was the only contract which had been made. But the committee go on and give their third reason, to show that Mexico acknowledged this grant, and that reason is in these words: son is in these words:

"After the assignment of the grant to the present American holders, the Minister of the United States in Mexico was instructed by his Government to apprise that of Mexico of the desire of this company to commence their work by a thorough survey of the Isthmus; and the Minister was further instructed to make mus; and the Minister was further instructed to make overtures for a treaty securing to the enterprise the joint protection of the two Governments. The Mexican Government, as we learn from the correspondence of Mr. Letcher with the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, 'made not the slightest opposition to forwarding passports, and issued orders to the departments of Oaxaca and Vera Cruz, not only to avoid interposing any obstacles in their way, but, on the contrary, to afford them aid and hospitality.'

As has been remarked, I think by the Senator from New York, [Mr. Seward,] who adssed the Senate upon this subject some days ago, it is a very curious fact, that while there are so many letters and so many short notes en, which passed between Mr. Letcher and Mexican Government upon this subject, this very important letter, in which he com-municates to them the fact, as would seem to be supposed by the Committee on Foreign Re-lations, that this company were desirous of sending on engineers to pursue the work, is not found in the correspondence. There is no account of it. Mr. Letcher made some sort of a communication, soliciting for some engineers upon some terms, the right to go over there and make a survey. Did Mr. Letcher tell the Mexican Government, when he made this application, that the engineers were the servants of this company, that the holders of the Garay grant were about to commence operations, and that he wished passports for them? You not tell. So far as Mr. Letcher's applica tion is concerned, there is a perfect vacuum We do not know what he said, but I think the Senate will be at no loss to gather what it was, n the answer made by the Mexican Minister, Mr. Lacunza, to the Governor of Oaxaca. pecause in that he recites the application to him. The letter of Mr. Lacunza MEXICO. April 5, 1850.

Mexico, April 5, 1850.

Most Excellent Sir: Several American engineers having been appointed for the purpose of examining the possibility of opening a communication between the two seas, by way of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and desirous as is his Excellency the President, during their travels in your State, that they should meet with no embarrassments, but, on the contrary, be treated with all hospitality, he has been pleased to direct that his wishes should be communicated to you, as I now have the honor to communicated to you, as I now have the honor t do officially; repeating at the same time, the assu-rances of my esteem. God and Liberty!

was a representation that engineers had been appointed by the American Government. What is the language? "Several American engineers have been appointed." For what purpose? For commencing work under the Garay grant? No; nothing of that sort, but for the purpose of examining the poss of opening a communication between the two Such was the representation that was made to Mr. Lacunza, the Mexican Minister, upon which the passports were granted. Mexico was as desirous of ascertaining the possibility of that communication as the Government of the United States; and finding that this Government had appointed its engineers to ascer-tain the practicability of this great work, which was to do so much for Mexico, for the United States, and for the world, they did what was becoming the offices of a friendly Government. They issued a request to the Governor of the State through which the engineers were to pass, that they might be hos-pitably received and treated, while they were

These are all the reasons assigned by the Committee on Foreign Relations, to show that Mexico has recognised this grant, except what is to be found in the treaty itself; that is, the treaty which was signed by the Mexican and the American Ministers, and transmitted to this Government, ratified by the American Senate, and rejected by the Mexican Congress. Now, I take it for granted that I need not argue before this enlightened body that nothing in such a treaty as that can by any possibility be binding upon Mexico. Who ever heard that a treaty reduced to writing, and signed and ratified by one Government, imposed any obligations upon a Government which rejected it? It is a doctrine, and one which cannot be sustained. With all deference to this honorable com ed. With all deterence to this honorable committee, I think they must have been hard pushed for reasons when they undertook to find, in the fact that the Garay grant was acknowledged in a treaty which Mexico rejected, evidence that Mexico had admitted the grant. But even that bare apology of a reason does not exist, because there is nothing of that sort

certaining the practicability of this commu

in the treaty; but there is a simple provision that the actual holder of the right, be he who he may, should be consulted. Thus I have disposed of the reasons why Mexico has acknowledged this right, so far as the Committee on Foreign Relations are concerned. But Mr. Webster in one of his letters has more reasons than the committ they are not better. In a letter to Mr. De la Rosa, dated Washington, April 30, 1851, (after Mr. De la Rosa had notified him, and after this Government had been notified times innumerable that Mexico did not and would not rec ognise this grant,) Mr. Webster wrote evidently with a good deal of temper, and told them that Mexico did recognise it. Mr. De la Rosa wrote an earnest and respectful letter to Mr. Webster, telling him that his Government never could recognise the Garay grant, and Mr. Webster wrote back, telling him that Mexico did recognise it. Mr. Webster went on, and gave eleven reasons to show that Mex-

acknowledged the grant. His first reason is the decree of the Mexica Government of the 1st of March, 1842. sir, as that expired in 1844, it seems to me that the first reason of the eleven must fall to the ground. The second is the contract made be-tween the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations and Don José de Garay. Under that decree the contract was limited to the time specified in the decree, and died with it-that say, in July, 1844—but was subsequently extended to 1845. The third reason given by Mr. Webster is the Mexican decree of the 9th of February, 1843. That was a decree givin the lands that were conveyed by the contract of the 7th of January, 1847, into the possess sion of Garay; and how the sagacious of Mr. Webster could have gathered from the fact that Mexico consented that the lands

The next reason given by Mr. Webster is the decree of the same Government, of the 4th of October, 1843; that is the decree permitting of October, 1843; that is the decree per engineers to go on and make a survey. The fifth reason is the decree of the same Govern-ment of the 28th of December, 1843; that is the one which extended the grant to 1845. The ber 5, 1846; that is the decree of Salas, which expired in 1848; and how Mr. Webster could find evidence in the fact that a decree whice expired in 1848 acknowledged the existence of the grant after 1848, is also a matter that I cannot comprehend. The seventh reason is the note of the Mexican Commissioners to Mr. Trist, of September 6th, 1847. I have already commented upon that, and I have shown that that note had nothing to do with the Garay grant, properly so called, but related to colo-nization. Mr. Webster's eighth reason is certainly a curious one; and it is "the note of Mr. Clifford to Mr. Lacunza, of the 20th of June, 1849." Mr. Clifford wrote to Mr. Lacunza, inquiring of him if the grant had been annulled. Mr. Lacunza answered that it had not been annulled, but that it was liable to be not been annulled, but that it was liable to be annulled, for the reason that its conditions had not been complied with. How Mr. Webster could find in that inquiry of Mr. Clifford any evidence that the Mexican Government acknowledged the existence of the grant subse-

quent to 1848, I confess I cannot conceive.

The ninth reason of Mr. Webster is the let er of Messrs. Manning & Mackintosh to Mr. Lacunza, of the 25th July, 1849. That was the etter in which Manning & Mackintosh inform the Government of Mexico that they had bethe assignees of the Garay grant, and that Government refused to recognise them as such, and in that fact Mr. Webster finds evilence that Mexico had assented to it. Manning & Mackintosh told the Government of Mexico that they were the assignees of Garay Mexico said, we cannot recognise you as such yet that is cited as a reason to prove co did recognise them.

The tenth reason is the letter of Mr. La-cunza to Mr. Letcher, of the 5th April, 1850, communicating a copy of an order of the same date, issued by the Mexican Government to Governor of the State of Oaxaca, directing him to receive with hospitality the Americas engineers who had been appointed to survey the Tehuantepec route. Mr. Webster here evidently treats it as if American engineers had been appointed by the Government, and in the fact that they were hospitably received by Mexico, he finds evidence that Mexico acknowledged the grant.

The eleventh and last reason of Mr. Webster is the same as that suggested by the Committee on Foreign Relations, the articles of the treaty which had not been accepted, but on he other hand had been rejected by Mexico. In these eleven reasons, and in the three or four assigned by the Committee on Foreign Relations, are to be found the reasons which ender it incompatible with the dignity of this Government any longer to negotiate with Mexico on this subject. Now, what has been the course of Mexico? What has she done? Has Mexico refused to treat with the Government of the United States? Has Mexico, like China, shut berself up within her own borders. and said there shall be no egress or ingress, or passing across her territory? Far from it. Mexico, from first to last, has not only been willing, but has been anxious to open this com-munication. Read the letters. I shall not weary the Senate by going over them. But any one who will read the letters of Mr. Letcher to the Mexican Government, and the answers, will find that Mexico was earnestly and anxiously desirous to have this commun cation opened; but this Garay grant she would not confirm. Mexico says she will not give up the sovereignty of her soil to a mere private corporation. Mr. Letcher wrote home and told the Government that he had been informed by the Mexican Minister, "once remove this Garay grant, and there will be no difficulty at all in making a treaty." This is a very important point, and therefore I will read from Mr. Letcher's letter. In the letter from him to Mr. Webster, dated 14th Decembea, 1851, relating a conversation which he had with General Arista, the President of Mexico, he says that Arista told him-

"That Mexico was poor and oppressed, but, so far "That Mexico was poor and oppressed, but, so lar as he had it in his power to guard and protect her honor, he was deiermined she should not only be free from just reproach, but should stand upon elevated grounds before the world, in every particular, in reference to a matter of so much importance; that although she had been, and was at this moment, badly treated by many of my countrymen, still, from motives of sound policy, she was disposed, and such was his own sincere wish, to concede to the United States, his own sincere wish, to concede to the United States, in proference to any other Power, all the privileges which might be necessary to accomplish the greatest enterprise of the age; but that, in the event of such concession, no allusion must be made to the Garay grant. grant.
"Leave out that grant—say nothing about it, and

I am ready,' said he, 'to enter into a treaty wit you, which I think will be satisfactory to both courtries.'" How was this Garay grant looked upon in Mexico? Let me show you how it was looked upon there. Mr. Letcher, in his letter to Mr. Webster of the 29th October, 1851, says:

"It appears there is a fixed prejudice, from one end of the country to the other, against the Garay grant, upon which you know the treaty is predica ted."

In the same letter he says:

"It is opposed by the clergy, by the press, by both Houses of Congress, by every political party, by every faction, and by every fragment of a faction, in the

Here, then, was a grant odious to Mexico odious to every class in Mexico; annulled by the Congress of Mexico; the holders of which were notified. from the first assignment which was made, that Mexico would never recognis them. And yet, the great interest of the age, this communication between the two oceans, is to be suspended; the progress of society, the great interests of commerce and of social intercourse, and all the interests of humanity, which are so intimately connected with the opening of this transit between the two oceans, are su pended and blocked, by what the Minister of Foreign Relations has well termed a mere frigid mercantile speculation. And, sir, to such a degree had this Garay grant magnified itself in the estimation of the

Administration, that when a treaty came to be formed for the opening of this way between the two oceans, it was made by this Government a condition of the treaty, that the actual holder of that grant should give his consent to it before it should be submitted to the Senate. And Mr. Peter A. Hargous comes forward and notifies Mr. Webster that he, Peter A. Hargous is the man who stands, like the angel with the flaming sword at the gate of Paradise, and that no treaty of peace shall come before the American Senate until he gives his consent to it. Yes, sir, it was a tripartite convention. We were not willing to enter into a tripartite convention with France and England in reference to Cuba; but we were willing to enter into a treaty, one party of which was the United States of America, another the Republic of Mexico, and the third, Peter A. Hargons. Mr. Hargous says that Mr. Webster submitted the treaty to him, and he made various suggestions of modification to it. Now, I ask, is not that a most humiliating position for this country to stand in? But there is another fact, that I have upon the very best authority, which, in my humble judgment, is disgraceful to the American Government, and I will state it. When your Minister goes to Mexico-and will do Mr. Letcher the justice to say that I am told he did not begin the practice—he is the guest, he is fed at the board and lodged in the bed, of this very Mr. Hargous. Mr. SEWARD. That is not true of the

resent Minister.

lived at the house of this Mr. Hargous, who is now the representative of this claim?

Mr. HALE. One of the Hargouses. Mr. MASON. I want a direct answer-yea

Mr. HALE. I suppose it is both. The firm s Hargous & Brother, I believe.
Mr. SEWARD. Peter A. Hargous lives in

ator does not make the charge that the American Minister lived at the house of the repreentative of this claim?

Mr. HALE. I say that the American Min-

ster lived at the house of one or other of them, Peter A. Hargous or his brother, or both. I said I would do Mr. Letcher the justice to say that I did not believe he began the practice, but that it was a matter which was in existtwo Governments, is a fact that ought to be known. Whether it confers honor or disgrace, I will not trouble myself to say.

Mexico not only made these professions by

did not send to the Senate that treaty, why this treaty was rejected. It was because war against the Republic of Mexico, because she will not do what she has told you she cannot and will not do-what is repugnant, not only

the statement which I have before me, giving an analysis of the different changes which have object is simply to state the general views which I take, and which I believe are firm and other matters to which I wish to address myself for a few moments.

The honorable Senator from Virginia, [Mr.

Mason, in the speech which he made upon the subject, said, that however all this may be, Now, according to the common law, rights of way are of three kinds, or, more accurately speaking, of two kinds. There is a right of way by grant, and by prescription, which preupposes a grant, and there is a right of way of necessity; and a right of way of necessity is measured by the necessity; and when the necessity ceases, the right ceases. That is the law. If you, Mr. President, sell me a piece of land surrounded on all four sides by your land, so that I have no way to get to the highway except over your land, I have a right to go over it. That is a way of necessity. If you sell me a piece of land surrounded on three sides by the land of strangers, and on the fourth side by yours, I have a right of way of necessity over your land, because you sold it to me. But this right of necessity does not extend to rights of convenience; for if I buy a piece of land of you, and I can get to the highway over your land by going half a mile, and I cannot get to t by my own land but by going around ten miles, that does not give me a right of way over your land, because it is twenty times more convenient. The right of way must be one of absolute necessity. If I buy a piece of land of you, it may be vastly more convenient to go over your land than over my own, but if I own and by which I can get to the highway, I have no right of way of necessity over your land and cannot take it, no matter how convenient it may be.

Let us apply that principle in this case. We bought California of Mexico, and it is contended by the Senator from Virginia that we have a right of way through Mexico to get to it. Have we not the highway? What is the ocean What is the sea? The highway of nations. We have then a right of way over the highway, and that supersedes the right of way of necessity, which we might otherwise have. Besides we have got a right of way over our own land. We own all the land from here in a straight line to California, and for that reason we have no right of way of necessity. If these third. We have by contract another right of way over Panama. Here are three separate rights of way that we have; and the idea that we have a right of way of necessity, is, with all deference to the honorable Senator, absurd. I would not say it if I thought he had examined it; but inasmuch as I know that he cannot have examined it, I must say, that the position is absurd. The common law is, "A right of way may arise from necessity in several rebut I will not read it. I was about to read from Kent's Commentaries; but the same doctrine which I have stated to you is there laid down, and it is not necessary to read it. This is the doctrine of the common law

Nothing more favorable to the Senator's view is laid down by Vattel in "The Law of Nations." But the right of way is the right to pass over the soil, not to subvert it; not to dig it up, not to make canals, not to make railroads. But it is simply to pass over the soil in
the easiest manner possible, doing the least
possible injury. I trust the honorable Senator
from Virginia, who is an able and astute lawyer, when he comes to examine this matter will reconsider that opinion of his, and that he Mr. HALE. I do not say anything of the present Minister; but it is true, as I am informed on authority which I cannot doubt, and abundance of which is now in this city, that when, for years back, a Minister is sent from the control of the control when, for years back, a Minister is sent from this country, and arrives on the frontiers of Mexico, he is taken possession of by Mr. Hargous, fed at his board, lodged in his bed, and kept there, and considered, instead of being the representative of this Government, as a sort of attaché to Mr. Hargous.

Mr. MASON. I ask the Senator to state the action of the senator to state the set of the senator to state the senator to senato Mr. MASON. I ask the Senator to state the authority on which he makes the declaration that the American Minister in Mexico lodged at the house and lived at the board of this Mr. Hargons, who is now the holder of this Mr. Hargons, who is now the holder of this Mr. Hale. I do not say which of the Hargons it is, for I understand there are two brothers of them in one firm. I do not say which of them it is.

Mr. MASON. I ask the Senator to state the authority on which a declaration of the Hardon of the Hardon of this Mr. Hargons, who is now the holder of again; and what has Mexico said to it? I have not lad the lacts between the aids of diplomacy and reason and argument, to resort to the law of force; and I trust we shall not do it. This argument of force we shall have laid before the Senate enough to satisfy any man who will look at the question with an unbiased judgment, that damped to report the enough to satisfy any man who will look at the pour soil what has Mexico said to it? I have not the facts between the law of force; and I trust we shall not do it. This argument of force we shall not do it. I have laid the lacts between the law of force; and I trust to the law of force; and I trust to the law of force we shall not do it. I have laid the lacts between the law of force; and I trust to the law of force; and I trust to think I have laid before the Senate enough to satisfy any man who will look at the short and I trust to the law of force; and I trust to the law of force is and I trust to the law of force; and I trust to think I have laid before the Senate enough to satisfy any man who will look at the short and I trust to the law of force was succinctly and distinctly as I might, but I think I have laid before the Senate enough to satisfy any man who will look at the short and I trust to the law of force was threatened to Mexico again and the question with an unbiased judgment, that duty and honor and humanity and self-respect we have a compared to the compared when the law of the law of the law of the law of

Mr. HALE. I will state the authority, and I have more than one authority for it. I will appealed to a feeling in the human heart, which we will not disregard and will never forseith, who was Secretary of Legation to Mexico. I will give him the authority of Mr. Lasense of justice—to the regard with which the strong should ever consider the weak. She has placed her argument before us; she has demonstrated, to say the least, to her own satisfaction, the integrity of her position and the justice of her cause; and when you reply to this tice of her cause; and when you reply to this appeal that you are going to take forcible possession of her territory, what is her answer?
"You are strong, we are weak—take what you will, we can go no further." Sir, this country will learn, in such a contest as that, that there are forces more formidable than armies, and one such force is the enlightened public opinion of the civilized and Christian world. And New York, and his brother lives in Mexico.

Mr. HALE. I am told that one of them lives

that same public opinion which threw the ægis of its protection around the wanderer Kossuth Mr. HALE. I am told that one or them lives in New York, and the other in Mexico. It is in the Turkish realms, and saved him secure from the gigantic power of Kussia, will shield and protect Mexico from any assaults which hear threatened upon her by this Admin-

the cant and popular phrase of the day, it will be said I am against my country. Sir, I am for my country. I desire that her fame may be preserved untarnished. I desire that justice may mark her progress. I desire no interests, ence before his time. Whether it was Peter no attainments for her, that are inconsistent or his brother I do not know, and that is no with the highest regards that are due to the matter. It was one of them. I say that for the American Minister to be the guest, and to be residing in the house of one of the members, or the brother of a member, of this firm, at the strong in her weakness. She is strong in the time he was urging the claim of these Har- appeal which she makes to our magnanimity, gouses, and when the claim of Hargous prevented the ratification of a treaty between the try; and I ask that you will not tarnish the fair fame of the Republic. I ask that you will not commit this wrong which you are threatening to perpetrate upon a nation which may be said literally to be helpless at your feet. President Arista, that they were willing to execute a treaty for the opening of this way if the Garay grant was not insisted upon, but the Minister of Mexico, Mr. Ramirez, gave evidence of the sincerity with which he entertained these certificates with which he entertained these certificates are the statement of the statement of the sincerity with which he entertained these certificates are the statement of the sincerity with which he entertained the second of the sincerity with which he entertained the second of the sincerity with which he entertained the second of the sincerity with which he entertained the second of the sincerity with which he entertained the second of the sincerity with which he entertained the second of the sincerity with which he entertained the second of the sincerity with which he entertained the second of the sincerity with which he entertained the second of the sincerity with which he entertained the second of the sincerity with which he entertained the second of the sincerity with which he entertained the second of the sincerity with which he entertained the second of the sincerity with which he entertained the second of the sincerity with which he entertained the second of the sincerity with the second of these sentiments, by the fact that he trans- age, of humanity, of commerce, of social intermitted to this Government, for its acceptance and ratification, a treaty in which this right of way was fully secured, and secured as a neutral pass for all friendly nations. The Government of the United States did not accept, and for the to the deliberation of this question those con sole reason, as Mr. Letcher, months after- siderations which pertinently and appropriate wards, as the published correspondence shows. Iy belong to it. When that is done, when this informed the Mexican Minister, that it did not Government is content to advocate these great informed the Mexican Minister, that it did not take care of the Garay grant. That was the whole of it. That was the reason assigned by Mr. Letcher, in the correspondence which has been submitted to the Senate and published, why this treaty was rejected. It was become

I know, sir, that I have taken what will be

called an unpopular side of this question; I have taken the Mexican side. I know that in

I believe that it is our duty, as is suggested in one of the resolutions reported by the Comthe Garay grant stood in the way. Here two great nations, Mexico and the Government of mittee on Foreign Relations, "to review our the United States—ay, sir, here two hemispheres had to stand apart, and refrain from duty to discard entirely the Garay grant; it is all the conveniences of commercial intercourse which might be opened to them by this intercoerance communication, because the private inoceanic communication, because the private interests of a speculating company were thrown in the way. The nations had to stand back, commerce to stand still, progress to cease, and ed, and condemned, before any citizen of the humanity not to go forward, because this mercantile speculation was thrown in the way. protest then, that we shall not be brought in, And now our Government is called upon to levy as second-rate lawyers, to take up and advosecond-rate lawyers, to take up and advo cate a dishonored obligation, and have our negotiations reduced to that low standard. If we are going to be practicing attorneys for Mr. to the opinions of her Government and her tri-bunals, but is hateful and odious to every sec-a claim that is not dishonored upon its face. to assert his claim, let him bring us tion of her people.

I will not trouble the Senate with reading

Sir, it is an insult to us when he comes and asks the United States to lend their diplomacy to enforce his claim, when he presents us claim which is dishonored on its face, which taken place in the affairs of the Government of Mexico, so far as this grant is concerned. My not the first attorneys that have been applied

Britain, and she refused to touch it. Six months irrefutable, according to the documents which are submitted to us. But there are one or two 1849, an appeal was made to the American it remained in that situation, and then, in July, This Government commenced Government. its negotiations with the Mexican Government, as disclosed in the document which I have be fore me, continued and ended them with the Garay grant. Sir, I will not intimate, because I do not be

lieve, and I have no opinion on the subject, that there were any undue influences brought to bear upon anybody, at any time, in reference to this grant; but I will say that I think there e in the suggestion which Gen. Arista made to Mr. Fillmore, in his answer, when he told him that there was something a little mysterious about it. I do not know that I can do the subject bet-

ter justice than by reading to the Senate the following extract from the letter of President Arista to President Fillmore:

"The ultimatum presented by Mr. Letcher is an act which has attracted much attention, and prepared the general mind for the injury which is intended to Mexico, denying her in practice what is conceded to Mexico, denying her in practice what is conceded to her in theory, to wit: the right freely to approve or reject the treaty, especially when this right has been exercised by your Excellency in this same business, when you disapproved of the treaty concluded on 22d of June, 1850. But what is altogether incomprehensible is this: that the New Orleans company being mostly interested in the matter, and the Government of Mexico being willing to advance the enterprise by all equitable and prudent means, in order to reconcile the interests of said company with the least 1 ossible sacrifice of its own, and without bringing two sible sacrifice of its own, and without bringing two friendly nations into conflict, all its propositions have riendly nations into connict, all its propositions have been rejected; and that said company have preferred rather to plant themselves on the privilege of Garay, which presents insuperable difficulties and contingencies of all kinds. On perceiving this tenacity of purpose, as incomprehensible, in preferring the impracticable to that which was easy of achievement—a translate and are represented and continuous and content. ticable to that which was easy of achievement—a troublesome undertaking to one which was convenient—the e-nolusion is irresistible, that the object particularly aimed at was an occasion to bring the two countries into conflict; and that, with this intention, Mexico was required to do what it was known she could not and would not perform. Here, Mr. President, is a secret—a mystery which time will disclose, and which is entirely unknown to the heads of the two Republics; for I have no doubt that your Excellency will feel as painfully affected as I am, in seeing the preference which is given to a course be-set with dangers, to one which presents no obstacles; and that the true interests of the company are saorificed for a shadow, and even for a privilege so utterly extinct as that of Garay, when Mexico tenders them another which nothing can take away from them.

something more baneful than a mere mystery; there are deceptions which have been carefully set affoat, with a view to blind the judgment and lead astray both the people and the President of the United States. The first efforts were naturally directed to States. The first efforts were naturally directed towards your Excellency, in order to convince you of the rights of Garay, and of the legality of his transfer to the company which now claims those rights. To achieve this, they have not been scrupulous as to the means to be used—those resorted to being deceit and defamation: through the former they aimed to obtain the protection of the Government of the United States, and with the latter to deprive Mexico of the sympathy and good will of all men, by representing her as a perfidious nation, faithless to her word and to her pledges. These, Mr. President are the means that have been used by those who, speculating upon the good faith of the Government and people of the United States, have sought to throw the mantle of the former over a commonplace and private transof the former over a commonple

of the former over a commonpinee and private transaction.

"The true history of this affair, traced from the fountain head and supported by authentic documents, you will find in the accompanying report from the Minister of Relations, the perusal of which I recommend to the enlightened wisdom and probity of your Excellency. In it you will find everything—absolutely everything—for none of the facts have been left out, or even exaggerated. The truth appears in all its simplicity and nakedness—every page bearing evidence that if there is any cause for complaint, Mexico, who has been the victim of every kind of outrage offensive to her character and derogatory of her rights, alone has the right to complain. I repeat that I recommend its perusal to the impartial oonsideration of the First Magistrate of the nation, whose duty it is to decide irrovcably concerntion, whose duty it is to decide irrevocably concern-ing the preservation of friendship with Mexico; so that, by reading it without bias or prejiddice, he may say, on closing the last page, whether his convictions was unchanged.

"We are both of us accountable to God and to the order for the use we make of the power intrusted to

our hands. I have thus, sir, in, I know, a very imperfect manner, laid before the Senate the facts which I have collected in relation to this matter. I have spent some time upon it. I have devoted some labor to it, because I have felt, and felt deeply, upon it. I have not laid the facts before you as succinctly and distinctly as I might, but I think I have laid before the Senate which of them it is.

Mr. MASON. I am uninformed about the fact, but it is a very serious charge to be made in reference to a gentleman who represented this country abroad; and I submit to the Sentral Property of them in one firm. I do not say which stays are the left, susvered, succentrality, I the ernment is strong, ours is weak; you can take what of our soil you please, but we cannot go further than we have gone."

Sir, in that very declaration Mexico is the deliberations of the American Sentral Property of them in one firm. I do not say which of them it is.

I do not say errors are take what of our soil you please, but we cannot go further than we have gone."

Sir, in that very declaration Mexico is stronger than you are with your armies; in matters. VOL. VII.

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For the National Era. [COPYRIGHT SECURED ACCORDING TO GREENWOOD LEAVES FROM OVER T

Rome, January 29 My Dear E. B—: Undoubtedly interesting and important work of aring executed in Rome, (to Americans, is the Washington Monument, by Mord, ordered, to her honor, by Virg destined to be the chief ornament and her handsome capital. Before speak artistic merits of this work, let me gi-idea of its plan and proportions. T height of the monument is to be a This includes the equestrian statue ington—sixteen feet in height. Be which is to stand on a square pedes tured with some admirable bassi re ranged the statues of six of Virginia -Marshall, Mason, Allen, Lee, and Patrick Henry. These figures twelve feet in height. On the lower

steps, surrounding the monument, a placed six eagles, five feet in height. The only figures now finished are the of Patrick Henry and Jefferson, and surely remarkable exhibitions of power lute triumphs of genius. Henry is re in the lofty passion of his fervid and eloquence—in the height of that gr burst of freedom and patriotism whic fied the land, and will yet thrill, like pet call, through the hearts of his cou while they prize their dear-bought lib reverence the heroic past. You see in this face the fire and the force of the sioned orator, but the sustaining str

the hero, and the prescience of the pr In striking contrast with this animpowerful figure, is that of Jefferson. In an attitude of calm, deep thought, g with all the native majesty of greatne all the dignity of the statesman and He looks here what he was—the utter profoundest political and moral truth claimed to the world. You recognit government, and you seem to read in not alone the deep speculations of the but the destinies of nations.

The drapery in both these noble is wonderfully well managed. The co

the time of the Revolution, though far from the classic, was yet less stiff and than that of our day, and the artist relieved, or concealed, much of the graceful detail, by a skillful introducti

Separately and together, these statume as among the finest produtions of sculpture—as marked by most impre nity, by originality, force, and grander timent. They are about being cast is at Munich. Mr. Crawford is to ma Houdon's bust of Washington, as the liable likeness. The horse, though very rough state, promises to be a ms work. It is represented as just curbed a trot, not rearing—full of strength but not rebellious—a steed fully wort rider, and one which will inevitable comparisons decidedly unfavorable to

weak-tailed charger, who holds his in the air, from the top of Hyde Park The small studies for the remaining of this monument strike me as happy a ful presentiments of character-are in parts of a noble whole, and form a g cle of supports and accessories to that Nothing ever so impressed the greatness of Washington as see figures as these placed subordinate to

feeling the entire fitness of such an The last finished work of Mr. Craw Flora-an exceedingly graceful and figure. He is now putting into marble ing group of The Babes in the Wood simple and touching subject is treamuch delicacy and feeling, and the those tender and lovely little creature each others' arms have sunk in the deber of grief and exhaustion, and from t slid silently and unconsciously into the sleep of death, moves one's heart, s moved in childhood, by that earlies

An exquisite group, in its rare a poetic expression, is the *Hebe and G* Hebe is represented at that rather meriod of her life, when she finds herse to resign her office at Court. She ste half of grief, half of vexation, while G the new incumbent, with his hand shoulder, peers into her face deprecat

nderly—a look which says—
"Ah, I am so sorry to take the
ou! Indeed, I don't want the situati You fill it a great deal better than I sides, it's a woman's business. So do hard of me. You know one can't d one pleases up here, among these gods

Mr. Crawford has not yet exhibite an imagination as Tenerani, or as mu Gibson, but he is younger than either He does not lack imagination, fanc-ing—he has strength, originality, and and every new work shows an advan istic skill—so we may well congrati selves upon a genius which to its h velopment will but reflect growing he our country. This reminds me that taken in stating, in a late letter, Crawford was a native of Ireland.

true-born American. . Mr. Story is engaged upon a lab-in modelling the statue of his fa-late Justice Story. He seems to making a noble work of it. The h ceedingly fine-the face wearing a expression of benignity and strength thought and genial kindness, peculic tiful. The figure is sitting—the at the dignity of the judge, without a sternness—the judicial robe is man indicated, and the sternness of the strength of the sternness of the strength of the stre sternness—the judicial robe is man-judiciously, and forms drapery as g

mposing.

Mr. Story has in his studio a little
an ideal statue, the subject taken, from Spenser-an Arcadian Shep I am delighted with the grace of this figure, and with the se the pure, primeval music, if I may it, which speaks not alone in face, b and attitude, even. I hope sometime

Mr. Richard Greenough is now m striking and original group—a Sher attacked while robbing an eagle's defending himself against the enra-The youth is crouched upon one kni just about to plunge his knife into the the bird, who has alighted on his show attitude is full of spirit, and his face expression of strength and courage that Mr. Greenough's late sad loss, ing him to return to America, will him long to abandon a work which

Mr. Mozier has in progress sew works. The one farthest advanced i of Silence, which, as yet, is chiefly r for the lightness and gracefulness of it And here is a point where Mr. Moz excels—he manages drapery with and taste, and however much he m his statues, it never looks heavy, or to When finished, I think the Silence